Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1826. No. 1897.

NOTICE.

THE attendance of the PITIT JURY, will not be required, till Monday the 16th Instant, when it is particularly requested they will be at the COURT HOUSE, at a quarter before Ten o'clock on the morning of that day.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF OFFICE.
11th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 12th Instant,

EAU de Cologne, Dressing Cases, Leghorn Bonnets, French Letter Paper, Jocky Whips, Flower Baskets, Snuff Boxes, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Cork Screws, &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Single Poled Tent, a Surat Cow, several Calves and Milch Goats.

Meadows Street, 11th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 12th Instant,

A CASE of fine White Quilting for Waistcoats,

AND

Plain Glass Ware, comprising Wine and Champaigne Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, Wall Shades, and Brackets, spare Pillar Shades and Table Ditto, Japan Cruit Frames, Oil Burners, finger Cups, Butter Pots, spare Cruits and Castors, Decanters, &c.

ALSO
A CASE OF
WATCH GLASSES.
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Field Officer's Tent, nearly new, unless previously disposed of.

Meadows Street, 11th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE EXPOSED
FOR SALE
AN INVOICE OF PICTURES
IN NEAT GOLD FRAMES,
JUST IMPORTED
COMPRISING
ELEGANT COLORED
PRINTS FROM SHAKESPEARE'S
PLAYS VIZ.

A PAIR Merry Wives of Windsor . . . . . Rs.	140
A Pair Coriolanus and Gentleman of Verona	140
A Pair Loves Labor lost and Comedy of Errors	140
3 Pictures Merry Wives of Windsor	190

FRENCH COPIES
OF WILKIE VIZ.

4 Prints, Le Vaccarme dans L'Ecole, Le Baisir Surprise, Les Conteurs and Le Bracconier Pris, Rs.	100
4 Prints Les Politiques de Village, L'Aveugle Joueur de Violin, Le Doigt Coupe, and L'Tour de Lever . . . . . Rs.	100
4 Ditto, Le Bon Conseil, Les Joueurs de Dames, La Souris Echappe, and La Bonne Nouvelle	100
ALSO	
Chapeau de Paille.	80
Sets of Colored Shooting . . .	80
An Indian in a North Wester.	40
3 Prints, Partridge, Hawk and Bird and Fruit	100
Mary Queen of Scots and Lady Jane Grey.	60
Deliberation.	25
Sets Dog and Game Pointers and Setters.	60
Ditto of Large Long Hunting. .	200
Ditto Pheasant in Dangers, Fox and Dog and Game.	80
A Pair of Prayers.	55
Ditto Brighton Beauties. . . .	40
A Set Comet Eclipse, Mist & Psyche.	85
Print Golden Age.	15
A Set Pointers and Setters. . . .	45

Meadows Street, 11th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE,
SUPERFINE
DRAB AND BLACK
HATS,
PRICE RS. 20 EACH.

Meadows Street, 11th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs,

HAVE THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE WORKS
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

REES' Cyclopædia, 45 vols. neatly bound, ... Rs.	800
Quarterly Review, 27 vols. . .	160
Holly Bible, 3 vols. 4to.	200
Edinburgh Review, 37 vols. . .	240
Hume's History of England, 8 do. Morocco gilt, ...	120
Annual Register, 67 vols. . . .	525
Encyclopædia Britannica, 20 vols.	300
Public Characters, 10 vols. . .	80
Pyne's Royal Residencies, 3 vols.	200

Meadows Street, 11th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN INVOICE OF
PARKER'S SUPERIOR
FOWLING PIECES, &c.

FITTED up with every apparatus in mahogany and leather travelling cases, comprising

Best double Barrelled Guns, on the new and improved principle of Percussion, each . . . . . Rs.	525
Single Barrelled Ditto . . . . . 275 and	300
Double Ditto for Flints	400
A Superior Rifle Barrelled Gun . .	375
Ditto Rifle-barrelled Tiger Do. for 1¼ ounce balls	375
Double barrelled Pistols	375
Regulation Infantry Swords with black or white waist belts	55

Meadows Street, 11th Oct. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
FINE HYSON
TEA,
JUST IMPORTED,
PRICE RS. 16 PER 10 CATTY BOX,
FINE
BLOOM RAISINS,
RS. 7 AND 15 PER BOX.

Meadows Street, 11th Oct. 1826

Collections in Mineralogy, Geology, and fossil Conchology.

FOR the information, more particularly of Gentlemen at Outstations, MESSRS. JOS. SPRAGUE AND CO. have the honor to annex prices of a few of the above which they have on sale, viz.

A collection of Shells and Minerals to illustrate the form of the Paris Basin, 236 specimens, with catalogue, ... Rs.	150
A collection of Fossil Shells from the environs of Grignon, about 130 specimens, with do.	90
A collection of choice Minerals in mahogany cabinet containing 190 specimens, arranged and described per catalogue.	160
A ditto do. in do. 195 smaller specimens.	140
A ditto do. containing 102 specimens, with catalogue and blowpipe apparatus, ...	80
A ditto Geological specimens, 36 varieties.	50
A ditto do. 42 do.	60
A ditto do. 72 do.	125
A very complete and elegant Collection in mahogany cabinet, containing 350 specimens, with descriptive catalogue, ...	450
A do. do. smaller, containing 230 specimens.	250

Also about 200 specimens, bold and handsome, either singly or in the set. The greater part of the above are extremely rare and curious, and well deserving the attention of gentlemen addicting themselves to these branches of science.

Messrs. S. and Co. have also for sale,—Mawe's Familiar Lessons in Mineralogy and Geology,—New Descriptive Catalogue,—Shell-Collector's Pilot,—Introduction to Conchology,—Treatise on Diamonds and precious Stones.—Use of the Blowpipe, &c. &c.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1826

WHITE AND PINK
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of the above per Recovery, from the well known establishment of Messrs. Ruinart and Sons of Rheims and London, may be had at the Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. at 70 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 11th October 1826.

TO LET.

A Very Commodious and Substantial HOUSE, with GODOWNS, situated in NESBIT'S LANE, opposite to AGAH MAHOMUD SOOSTRY, within the Town Walls. For particulars apply to JAGOONATHJEE SUNKERSET, without the Fort, or to CURSETJEE MONACKJEE, within the Town Walls.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT BHAGEERTHEBOY widow of the late JAGONNATH PANDOOSETT deceased, having contracted with ABBASUCCOJEE, for the Sale to him of a certain Messuage or Dwelling House of three Stories together with the Land, Ground outward buildings & other Premisses with the appertenances thereunto belonging, Situate in the Oart called Coombhar Tookra, opposite the RUNSORD PUDMONSETT'S House, at or near the Road of COWASJEE PETELL'S TANK, without the Town Walls of Bombay; All persons having any Claims or demands by way of Mortgage or otherwise, on the said Premisses or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof to Mr. JAMES PATCH his Solicitor within 14 Days from this date, otherwise such Claims or demands will not afterwards be attended to.—Dated 9th Day of October, 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER, late of Bombay, Hindoo merchant and inhabitant deceased, may be granted to BHOWANIBOY, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of SUNKERSETT BABOOLSETT, deceased, a Creditor on the Estate, and Effects of the said TRIMBUCKSETT AMAJEE PIMPULKER, deceased; all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of Oct. 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

श्री

जाहीरखबर

ऐसीजे मरणार चौंबकसेट आमाजी पींपळकर चौदु सावकार मुंबईकर यांचा बौतविषयाचा अखत्यार घावयाकरितां मरणार शंकरसेठ बाबुलसेट याची बर्क लातीज बीधवास्त्री भवानीबाई ईणी मुंबई चे सुप्रीमकोर्टास आर्ज केला असे सांजर चौंबकसेट आमाजी पींपळकर या बाईचे मतारास देणेदार असे याजकरितां सर्व लोकास याबावें जाहीर होणे ता॥ ५ आक्टोबर सन १८२६

जे. बी योहाम
प्रोक्टर

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP

Britannia A. 1.

BURTHEN 500 TONS,
Wm. Bourchier R. N.
COMMANDER,

WAS to leave England on or before the 12th July, and may be expected here early in November.

This Ship has had a thorough refit in England, been new coppered, had her accommodations altered and enlarged and is now as neatly fitted up as any vessel that visits Bombay.—The Britannia carries a Surgeon and will be dispatched from this in December.

Plans of her accommodations may be seen and further particulars learnt, on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1826.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON
TO TOUCH AT TELLICHERRY
THE NEW ENGLISH BUILT SHIP

BOYNE,

BURTHEN 450 TONS,
D. Miller,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched from Bombay on or about the 15th Instant. For plans of her accommodations and further particulars, apply to Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, or to M. BROWN Esq. of Tellicherry.

The Boyne carries a regular Surgeon.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1826.

Passage to London

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

RECOVERY,

OF 550 TONS BURTHEN,
HENRY C. CHAPMAN,
COMMANDER,

WILL be dispatched to London on the 15th of November, and is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship is elegantly fitted up for passengers, and carries a regular Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 11th Oct 1826.

Register of the Fluviometer at Bombay in September, 1826.

	Esplanade. RAIN In.	Dec.	Byculla. RAIN In.	Dec.	Malabar Hill RAIN In	Dec.
Sept. 1		98	1	22	1	15
2		23		30		—
3		13		07		14
4	1	20		93		75
5		02		10		03
6	2	03	1	88	1	44
7		67	1	18		84
8	1	14	1	27	2	10
9	1	80	1	70		76
10	1	34	1	35	1	29
11	5	35	3	79	5	61
12		85	1	37		34
13		10		07		29
14	2	15	3	55	3	25
15	3	20	1	08	1	17
16		35		32		29
17		09		17		20
18		25		15		03
19		15		30		28
20		17		10		03
21		—		—		01
22		—		—		—
23		—		—		18
24		—		—		02
25		30		22		13
26		91		41		42
27		09		06		08
28		—		—		—
29		—		—		—
30		—		—		02
Total in Sept.	23	50	21	59	20	88
Total in May,		64		64		93
" " June,	17	11	16	72	17	06
" " July,	26	97	30	34	28	05
" " Aug.	8	40	10	05	8	96
" " Sept.	23	50	21	59	20	88
Present total,	76	62	79	34	75	88

Years	June, In.	Dec.	July, In.	Dec.	Aug. In.	Dec.	Sept. and Sept. In.	Dec.	Total in June July Aug. Sept. In.	Dec.
1817	--45	72	23	67	9	31	24	87	103	60
1818	--22	54	17	69	28	45	10	39	79	07
1819	--15	95	30	66	20	24	10	11	76	96
1820	--18	82	28	37	19	49	10	66	77	34
1821	--15	18	20	60	28	52	18	29	82	59
1822	--29	21	26	59	33	83	22	16	111	79
1823	--21	76	15	96	19	70	4	28	61	70
1824	-- 3	89	8	07	17	86	1	78	31	60
1825	--24	45	25	17	12	94	9	68	72	24
1826	--17	75	26	97	8	40	23	50	76	62

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1826.

No. 275 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon George Richmond, of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, and occulist for the Subordinate stations under this Presidency, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Military duty until further Orders.

No. 276 of 1826.—Assistant Surgeon James Boyd, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Dorothy on the 20th instant, and produced a covenant of his appointment on this Establishment, is admitted into the Service from that date, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

No. 277 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

An Order by Captain Lester, Commissary of Stores, dated Baroda 5th December 1825, assuming Command of the Artillery in the province of Guzerat on the departure of Major Strover to the Presidency.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, dated Mhow 6th January 1826, appointing Lieutenant Hughes, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 12th Regiment, to act as Interpreter to the Right Wing of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Urquhart, proceeded to Cawnpore on duty.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Pierce, dated Rajcote 6th June 1826, directing Ensign Wood, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to the left Wing of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1826.

No. 278 of 1826.—The following Extracts of despatches received from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department, are published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated the 5th May 1826.

PARA. 3d.—We have permitted Lieutenant John W. Lewis to return to his duty on your Establishment.

4th.—We have permitted Mr. Thomas Staunton Cahill to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practising as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time,

Letter dated 10th May 1826.

PARA. 6th.—We have permitted Lieutenant Charles Henry Johnson to return to his duty on your Establishment.

7th.—We have permitted Lieutenant John Saunders, of your Establishment, to remain in Europe, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of the ensuing Season 1826 | 27.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1826.

No. 279 of 1826.—The following appointments are made.

Garrison of Surat.

Lieutenant G. J. Mant 19th Regiment N. I. at present Commanding the Corps of Sebundies in the Northern Concan, to be Fort Adjutant.—Date of appointment 16th September 1826.

2d Bombay European Regiment.

Lieutenant R. St. John to be Adjutant vice Steward promoted.—Do do.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. W. Jones to be Adjutant, vice Johnson,—30th August 1826.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. B. Beliasis to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master, vice Crosby promoted,—16th September 1826.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. Mitchell to be Interpreter in the Mahratta language, vice Macan transferred,—Do do.

25th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant B. McMahon, to be Adjutant.—Do. do.

Lieutenant George Macan, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages and Quarter Master.—Do. do.

26th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant J. B. Gillanders to be Adjt.—Do. do.

Lieutenant J. H. Ottley, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language and Quarter Marter.—Do do.

Bombay Castle, 2d October 1826.

No. 280 of 1826.—The following promotion is made.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet H. Bury to be Lieutenant, vice Babington deceased,—17th September 1826.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sect. to Govt.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

WHEN DID THE PARSEES ARRIVE IN INDIA?

What evidence have the Parsees, historical or traditional, of their ancestors having landed in India, on Friday the 9th Shrawun-sood Sumbut 772?

If historical, the Books in which the fact is mentioned should be named, and the date or dates of the oldest known M. S. S. given. "The *Quissa-i-Sujjan*," written A. Y. 1048, A. D. 1679 is a narative, in verse, of several events, said to have attended the emigration; some true traditions may be preserved in this work; but, its modern date, in the absence of real history or reference to such authority, will admit of little confidence being put in it, as an authentic record.—The following observations, in connection with the question discussing amongst the Parsees, regarding the "*Kubeesa*," are intended to excite inquiry into a subject of some curiosity.

The Nuoroz or 1st Furwurdeen 1196 of the year of Yuzdujud, fell, this year, 1826 (according to Quedeemee computation, as following the practice prevalent in Persia and introduced into India about eighty years ago) on the 3d September. Supposing the Nuoroz of this Era to have been, once, observed on the 21st March, or day of the Vernal equinox, and to have, since, receded from that date to the present, retrograding from March to February and so on, we have a space of six months and eighteen days for its retrocession; which, taking the embolism (*Kubeesa*) of a month of 30 days, for every 120 years, will give a period of 790 years, since the Nuoroz or 1st of Furwurdeen occurred upon the 21st March, in consequence of the Parsees neither observing the *Kubeesa* of one month, or any other intercalary period. The Nuoroz of the Rusumees, however has retrograded a month less; the 1st of Furwurdeen, according to the Rusumee Kalendar, falling this year on the 3d October; agreeably to their computation, thirty embolismal days are to be deducted from the period above mentioned, which carries back the discontinuance of the *Kubeesa*, upon these data, to only 670 years.

If the Parsees arrived in India, in Sumbut 772, that is 1,110 years ago, in the year 85 of Yuzdujird, and 716 A. D. and have, never, since that time observed the *Kubeesa* of one intercalary month, in each one hundred and twenty years, or any other embolism, how has it happened that the Nuoroz has not retrograded further than we find it? upon the data of the calculation made above, the retrocession of the Nuoroz should have been, in the time mentioned, nine months and a quarter i, e, the 1st Furwurdeen 1196 should have fallen about the middle of last *June*. Let us see whether this may be accounted for.

Richardson in his "*Dissertation*" says, "Yuzdujird, the last King of the Sassanian dynasty, "reformed the Kalendar, and his Era is adopted, "at this hour, in many parts of Persia, particularly by the Parsis of Kirman, and by those of "Guzerat in Hindoostan."—By *reforming* the Kalendar, I should have understood this author to mean, that Yuzdujird restored the 1st Furwurdeen, or the Nuoroz, to its place at the Vernal equinox, (as we shall see was done by Mulik Shah, on instituting the Julalee Era) had he not added, in a note,—"the Persians in general calculate the "Era of Yuzdugird from the 18th June A. D. "632." It is not, therefore, easy to understand what the reformation was.

Again, from the historical observations under the word "*Sal*" in his Dictionary, it would seem, that the embolismal month had, at the defeat of Yuzdujird, arrived at "*Aban*," the eight month of the Persian, year proceeding upon this, we have grounds for assuming, that up to that date, eight *Kubeesas* had been observed, in the old Persian solar year; this will give an interval of 960 years, carrying back the time to a period 348 before Christ, or the age of Alexander, for the institution of the *Kubeesa*.—But the difficulty as to Yuzdujird's reformation of the Kalendar still remains; for if these *Kubeesas* had been regularly observed, in their rotation, that is, if the embolismal month had been duly added every 120 years, of what reformation did the Kalendar stand in need? and how had the Nuoroz come to recede from the Vernal equinox?

I am, hence, inclined to doubt whether Yuzdujird made a *reformation* of the Kalendar, if by he word is meant, the introduction of any mode of correcting time.—I think it is more likely, that he only established the new Era, known by his name.

The commencement of this Era is said to be calculated from the 18th June A. D. 632, corresponding, upon the authority of Moohumadan writers, with the 8th Rubee-ool Uwwul, A. H. 11. which day is to be reckoned as the Nuoroz, or 1st Furwurdeen.—According to Dr. Hyde and his Persian authorities, the Julalee Era, established by Sooltan Mulik Shah, commenced on the 15th March A. D. 1079 or 11th (by others 9th) Rumzan A. H. 471. I find, in a "Treatise on Astronomy" being a compilation from several Persian Books, that, at the time Mulik Shah thought of correcting the Kalendar, by intercalating an embolismal *day* every forth year, instead of resorting to the old Persian embolismal *month* every one hundered and twenty years the month of Furwurdeen of the Yuzdujird Era, had arrived near the Vernal equinox,—for the 19th of that month A. Y. 448 corresponded with the 15th March A. D. 1079. The King, then, rejecting eighteen days of the passing month, ordered the 1st of Furwurdeen, or Nuoroz of the Julalee Era, to be reckoned from the day, which by the old computation stood as the 19th of that month; and further directed the introduction of an intercalary day, every fourth year, to correct the time, as before noticed.—This was done by adding a *sixth* day, at the periodical returns, to the *five* embolismal days, placed at the end of the Persian year (12 months of 30 days each,) known in India by the name of "*Cathaw*;" and called in Astronomical Books, "*Khumsu Moostu-rugu*;" or *Punju-i-doozdeedu*".

The 19th of Furwurdeen A. Y. 448 having fallen on the 15th March 1079, the first of the month accordingly corresponded with the 21st February of that year.—Now reckoning from this date, to the 18th June, the day on which the Nuoroz of Yuzdujird is said to have been established, there is an interval of 112 days, for the period of it's retrocession, in consequence of no correction of time having been observed; and multiplying this period by *four*, representing the embolismal day, omitted, we have 448, as the number of years in which the retrocession was affected;—the exact year of Yuzdujird, at the date of Mulik Shah's reformation of the Kalendar.—This proves that the Era of Yuzdujird, actually commenced on the 18th June 632, as affirmed; and that no *Rubeesa*, either by the intercalations of a day or a month, had been observed in it, up to the time of Mulik Shah.

Taking the institution of this Era, then, to be established, as having its first Nuoroz on the 18th June 632, we may calculate how many hundred years had passed since that day had fallen about the time of the Vernal equinox, in the Era or Eras preceding that of Yuzdejird, from the non-observance of any *Kubeesa*.—I have before adverted to the difficulty which attends the supposition of the *Kubeesas* having been duly reckoned, up to Yuzdejird's time, as derived from the circumstance of the embolismal month having arrived at "*Aban*."

From the 18th June, reckoning backwards, to the 15th March, there are 269 days—these multiplied by four, give 1076 years, for the period sought; which carries the commencement of the Persian solar year, when the Nuoroz fell at the vernal equinox, to the year 444 before Christ, or a century earlier than the age of Alexander.—

It now remains to show that the current retrocession of the Nuoroz, according to the Qudeenee Calendar, that of the present day in Persia, and agreed to by some of the Parsees of India, commenced with the year of Yuzdijird or 18th June A. D. 632.—The number of days from the 18th June, counting backwards, to the 3d of September, (the Nuoroz or 1st Furwurdeen A. Y. 1196 in the present year) is 288; to this, add 11 days rejected from our Calendar, on the introduction of the new style—A. D. 1752, which will give 299; and from this amount, multiplied by four we have, 1196—the number of the year of Yuzdijird.*—It is doubtful then, from what appears, whether the old Persians ever regularly observed any *Kubeesa*: that their descendants, both in India and Persia, have not done so, since the time of Yuzdijird is manifest, unless the difference of one Month, in the computation of their time, according to the Rusumee Calendar, can be traced to a part of the nation having observed one ancient *Kubeesa*, subsequent to the age of Yuzdijird; and that could not have happened in Persia.

This inquiry was begun in the hope of discovering, by an examination of the Persian year, and mode of computing time, something that might yield data for settling the period, at which the ancestors of the present Parsees emigrated to India, in the want of all historical notice of the event; but I must fairly confess, that although at one time, I thought there were grounds for fixing this emigration, about the death of Sooltan Sanjar, A. D. 1157 the proof of it, in the sequel, completely eluded me; and the discovery remains, should it ever be made, for a better informed or more fortunate inquirer.—

TALIB.

1st Ardebihisht mah-i-qudeen / 1st Furwurdeen-Rusumee. } A. Y. 1196 3d October 1826.

* Corresponding exactly with the number of the year that began on the 3d Sept. 1826, but as the Nuoroz of A. Y. 1196 was the first which occurred on the 3d Sept. (1824) and will not fall back to the 2d Sept. until 1828, it is evident, that the number 1196 applies to each of the four intermediate years, 1194-95-96-and 97.—

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Opinions of Koolabhoo; twin brother of Cāl-āb.

I heard a voice, it came like an idle fancy, when the heart dreameth—what said it?—"write!"—wherefore and of what, oh! voice, which whispers like the leaves rustling in the autumn wind!—wherefore should I write seeing (as thou well knowest) no one will believe my saying; for I have ever loved darkness rather than the light and my name it is Koolabhoo.

"Write!" said the voice, and I trembled for my heart was heavy; yet at the third time "write!"—did my soul wax joyful even unto singing, and I said—what shall I write?—then came music like the timbrel at a marriage feast.—Joy and mirth danced hand in hand.—The sky seemed shedding blossoms and all that can be happy, was so, and the voice, in sweetness like the faint laugh of the maiden, heard afar off; answered—"write whatever cometh uppermost!"—

Then was I sore troubled, for although my bosom was full even unto over flowing nothing remained uppermost; but all I desired to say seemed to rise and sink within me like a storm-stricken vessel, sometimes on the wave, sometimes below it.—At length I found a voice—truth was coy and fled me—duplicity became my hand maiden and I loved her—— behold my opinions!

I Koolabhoo—twin-brother of Cāl-āb, begotten by the man in the moon—having observed opinion sway like a weather-cock, by winds which have swept, like chaff, the old landmarks of reasoning from the noddles of mankind—do hereby publish, that the ends of the earth may know my opinions.

I belive that the Hindoo and Mossulmān will search after heaven in their own way untill they are taught to think better of it.—

Of the population of India suffice it to say, that—although I believe it capable of enjoying like other people, the world we live in—though I believe its present happiness will much affect its future—though I believe that the black, like the white man must answer, when dead, for deeds of wickedness—(both have passions, alas! too frequently impelling their commission)—yet would I Koolabhoo with-hold (so far as my feeble efforts can with hold) every thing tending to better this mentally darkened, and deluded race.

To say truth, however, I care not one dumry——— nay not one little shell upon the seasands what becometh of these wretched heathens; and what is more I care still less, who knows that I care so little.—A man must raise his voice in some shape or other to make a noise in India; and when I am at it why not do it in a way to prosper—these are my sentiments—tell me what power wisheth that I may gird the loin, yea, I will fulfil it, were it even to recant these my opinions.

What is truth that a man should praise it, what is concience that he should fear it, and what is honesty———surely not always———yes, always the best policy; for many strive to wear it as a cloak though with them it be too ragged to cover their nakedness.—Truth is dimmed by doubt, truth is hid by pride, pride and vanity taught book-making—then are all writers vain?—no, I Koolabhoo son of the man in the moon, have not a shadow of vanity in my composition, and less than a shadow to be vain of.

The brain hath more than the heart to do in writing—tack sentence to sentence and you may suck the honey of another's labour—what is a sentence? but a few words (never mind their meaning)—what is a page but some sentences (regard not their connection)—and what is a book but many pages (sometimes alas! too many) print it and call it a wonder.—A wonder of what? never mind few will read it, tis only for the back of the book—this is book-making.—

Many sun themselves in the light of a trifling importance, which notoriety alone attaches. Then are they famous?—yes, but for nothing the good desire or the wise value. What is fame? some say tis breath—very likely for breath is both foul and sweet;—be it what it may my interest and fame shall shake hands and never part.—

I am,
KOOLABHOO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

RUSSIA, PERSIA AND INDIA.

"This Empire containes many great Pro-
"vinces, or rather Kingdomes; and a great
"number of fair, and flowrishing Towns and
"Cities, having ever continued famous since
"the first settlement under the Grand Cyrus,
"two thousand two hundred years since A. D.
"1660."

"Provisions are cheap and abundant, and wine
"is also made in considerable quantities: but
"the bulk of the people are too poor to avail
"themselves of those blessings, and in the hope
"of bettering their condition, contemplate with
"pleasure the approach of the Russians 1816."

MR. EDITOR,

The very name of Russia carries with it alarm, and when connected with Persia is sounded as the Tocsin of danger to our Eastern Empire, as such, it is the Bugbear of home politicians and not of groundless fear to local ones, thrice invaded from that side of the Oriental continent, in former days we are led to imagine the same event is now practicable, and the consummation of it left to Russia.

Your limits will not permit going into any extensive view of the subject, and all I propose now to offer is a kind of birds eye view of the relative positions of the two countries, with a few observations thereon. Russia is too poor, and in too unsettled a state to successfully accomplish any distant expiditions of magnitude. In the late war on the continent of Europe she could neither have armed, nor moved her vast masses without the assistance and constant support of the neighbouring powers. In the event of her attacking Persia, with a view to its final occupation it could only be undertaken with the concurrence, and aid of the continental Princes at the risk of disturbing the peace of Europe, and drawing down the vengeance of Great Britain on the powers that assisted her. The only one likely to abet the views of Russia upon Persia, and eventually on India is the French, and to speculate upon the probability of that is foreign to my present purpose, doubtless France possesses the inclination, but neither time nor circumstances permit her now to carry it into execution, altho' in the late Emperor's time it was by no means an improbable event, had he not failed by Egypt, the weakness of the Persian Monarchy and the generally distracted state of the country would by means of his ally Russia have afforded him a reasonable chance of success, while the Native powers of India promised him co-operation and succour, but Russia alone has not the means or the power, and as to retaining any border conquests from Persia she is scarcely able to manage her distant colonies or to govern her unweildy Empire, any attempt of the kind would injure her European Dominions; while she is too necessitous to maintain foreign conquests, I do not by any means deny her great solicitude to keep on the best terms with Persia, not from fear but from motives of policy to conciliate a power, who stands betweens her and India, and whom she must use as a stepping stone. The frequent and splendid Embassies of Russia confirm this for nothing, but great and important objects, could have given rise to them, she is too prudent and economical to spend such vast sums to accomplish trivial or minor objects, nor have the French been behind with her in this respect. General Gardanes was upon a most splended scale. The Russian Embassady of General Yermoloff in 1817 it is well known was inimical to our interests, and conducted with great secrecy and at vast expence, but affairs in Europe have so materially changed since that time, that the motives which led to these political missions, have ceased to exist, altho' I am far from saying they may not be revived, and as India is only vulnerable to a land invasion by Persia, or from Russia by the Caspian Sea, Herat, Cabool, & Lahore into the Delhi provinces of Hindoostan, it becomes much necessary and politic to keep a watchful eye on the intermediate states and countries, intervening between India and Russia. To exemplify the relative position of these states it is necessary to have recourse to Topographical Illustration, but before doing that: I shall merely premise, that did Russia possess the pecuniary means of moving and keeping in motion a large Army, and was certain of the stability and peace of her wide spread territories in Europe and Asia, she would find but little difficulty in overthrowing the Kingdom of Persia, and subduing all opposition in that quarter, but the fact is, she finds it difficult to preserve her present extensive rule, and her revenues are too limitted to permit her in embarking in foreign & distant enterprise, but did these insurmountable obstacles not exist, the paramount influence of England on the continent, would prevent this aggrandisement, in which the other Eu-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ropean powers would take part, and soon furnish her with sufficient work at home without wandering to "Samarcand of great Mogul," or "Fars of Persia's Royal Shah." Any thing like a maritime invasion of India is out of the question the time is past by, and if it ever did exist subsequent to Admiral Hughe's time, it was in the time of *Tippoo*, and during the French revolution, a period likewise when the Native powers were far more porwer-ful and consolidated than at present, our resources far less than now, more circumscribed and inefficient. It is on the Land side, that we are to look for danger, but that appears very remote and unlikely according to the *present* political aspect of Europe, time alone can develope the future course of events, and which ever way they may turn up, Persia from its intermediate situation and the obstacles it presents to an evading Army, will be looked upon with intense interest, and the greatest exertions will ever be employed to conciliate its freind-ship and alliance. Altho' India was invaded six times by *Amed Shaw* of *Cabool*, we have nothing serious to apprehend from that or any other power near the Indus, it is only on the Persian side, that an approach can be effected, and then only by the alliance or subjugation of the Persian Government. We will now with your permission take a summary view of a few leading circumstances intimately connected with the subject of this Essay.

Bābā Khān formerly Governor of Shiraz, succeeded his Uncle in 1798, and assumed the name of *Feth Ā i Khān*, he is now about 62 years of age, of mild-temper and liberal views, he has two very great recommendations in the Eyes of Orientals, being in possession of the handsomest and largest black Beard of any one in the Kingdom, and having no less a family than 49 Children, all living, the Males of which are turbulent and refractory, and at his decease will cause a disputed succession, with great commotion and blood shed, it is to this eventful period we shall look with unceasing solicitude, or to use the forcible and just language of the Author of the history of *Cabool* or *Caubul*. "Great con-"fusion had indeed arisen in the *remote* "Provinces immediately on the *death* of "Timoor, when the suspension of the powers "of Government, and the prospect of a *disput-"ed succession*, encouraged *foreign* enemies, "and induced *ambitious* subjects to attempt "their own aggrandizement." Vol. 2nd, page 364. That this scene will be realized in Persia there can be but little doubt, but from the Military talents and superior character of the heir presumptive, *Abbas Mirsa backed* as he is by 4 or 5000 disciplined troops chiefly under French Officers, he is pretty sure of eventually succeeding. The chief strength of the Persian Army is the Cavalry, and this is by no means efficent or disciplined, they are chiefly furnished in bodies by the Governors of the provinces and Vassel Lords, and only paid in time of actual war, and then at very low rates, their chief subsistance being derived from plunder and pillage, so it may easily be imagined that when embodied they are a curse upon the country and of little use against the well appointed and disciplined troops of Russia; such as they are, they have been estimated as high as a hundred and fifty thousand according to M. Tancoigne a late authority. The Infantry is said to amount to 60,000 Men chiefly peasants and labourers, raised by conscription for the occasion, as they have very trifling pay, and are obliged to cloathe and arm, themselves, they are any thing but an effective and powerful defence against veteran troops, or Russia's, "Million of excellent Soldiers," the Artillery is some what better than the other Arms of the service, the household troops are of a mixed character but generally picked Men well armed and may be about 6,000. Notwithstanding the great personal exertions of the Prince Royal supported as they are by the wishes of the Shah himself, and the facilities afforded by the British Governments of India in supplying officers & other aids the greatest difficulty and opposition have been experienced in the formation of this small body of reformed troops in Persia, this has originated in the very natural desire of the Nobles and Military Governors, not to have their power lessened & their influence circumscribed by the introduction of European tactics and officers. The Sons of the King to gain popularity with the Khans and to gratify the dislike of the nation at large, to innovations or improvements have uniformly resisted every attempt at remodelling the Military state of Persia or improving her defenses and resources by a more vigorous and enlightened system.

In addition to the above mentioned Troops, the King has a Body Guard, about 3000 chosen men, these are called Royal Slaves (*Ghoolaums*), and again the Chiefs of tribes upon an emergency supply their quota of Troops, these are predatory bodies of the worst description not to be depended on, and they alike plunder friend or foe. The Cavalry are for the most part well armed, but that as well as the Horse is supplied by himself, or by his mercenary Chief, he is careful to risk the loss or injury of either. From *various* authorities of *recent* date, the whole Military Force of the Persian Empire may be rated at 230,000 of the most heterogeneous discription, without orginazation or dicipline among themselves, or loyalty & fidility among the Chiefs, if to this we add the disturbed state of the distant provinces, the ambitious views of the Princes of the Blood, and the known disaffection of the Military Governors, the great willingness of the bordering warlike tribes, the Turkomanians, and various Mountain hordes to join and assist an invading Army, the fate of Persia must soon be sealed, indeed, in the former war she was worsted in every action, and entire districts of people gladly emigrated to the Russian. The Revenues of Persia amount to about three Millian Sterling raised by tax on land and duties on Merchandize, probably nearly a Million more is embazzled or extorted by the Chiefs and Officers of state Civil and Military.

Persia was anciently called *Elam* (the Son of *Shem*) the first possessors of the soil. By the Natives it is called *Iran*, and Persis by the ancients; by the Turks it is designated Adjem, and the European name of it is corrupted from Fars or Feristan, and by which name it was formerly known. It is about 420 leagues from East to West, and 340 from North to South; on the North it is bounded by Georgia and the Caspian Sea, to the Southward by the Persian Gulph and the Arabian Sea, on the East by Hindoostan, and on the West by Asiatic Turky, on the whole it is a rich and fartile country, and with its variety of climate, number of rivers, and lakes & extent of Sea Coast, the most productive and beautiful country of Assia, a paradise compared to Russia, and a tempting country to the modern Huns and semi-barbarians of the Muscowite provinces. Having thus given a brief and general outline, necessarily condensed for want of room, we will now take a look at the actual positions of the stations of the Armies, and of the roods to and from India. Our last accounts 17th July left the Princes Royal marching in all haste from Sultaneah to Tabriz (or Taurus) in Latitude 38, 10 N. and 46. 37, East, it is in the principality of Azerbijan bordering on the Caspian Sea, the measured distance as follow, Zunjan 21 Miles, Armaghana 24, Ahkan 26, Mecana 29, Turkamaun 22, Tikhmadosh 24, Oujoon 6 miles 4 furlongs, Washmitch 19, do. 4 furlongs *Tabritz* 9. From Tabriez to *Sennah* is 221 Miles, another Royal Camp, *Astrebad* is situated on a Bay of the Caspian Sea is governed by one of the King's Sons, it is 121 Miles from Mushid (another Royal Camp) the following are the distances and names Ilchea Guddai 20 Miles, Sheerwan 21 Manna 20 & ½ Hajyloor 25, Kuthool 22 *Asterabad* 14. From *Sultanea* to Ispahan the Capital of Irak and of Persia is 335 M. via *Cashan* and Koom, it is a measure distance, but want of space prevents my giving you the Itinerary at length with its Topographical Notes, it is by Mr. Webb, and with others selected from Records at the India House. Proceeding to the Westward towards the Persian Gulph we come to the City of *Shiraz*, and the port of (Bussorah) *Basa* on the *Shat ul Arab*

Ispahan to Shiraz.	M.	F.	Shiraz to Bussorah	M.	F.
Koomah	12		Fort of Sufied	8	3
Taukoon	17		Fallajoon	18	
Tanghoon	19		Sir Asbe Sea	36	
Islarjan	24		Dogoombrasoon	29	
Kishlee	32		Tab River	13	1
Shemseroon	19	2	Babchan	101	
Kooshskasard	18		Shusbia Hormuz	12	
Assas	18	4	Dezphoul	36	
Oujun	15		Shuster	23	3
Mahen	16	2	Bunde Khiel	10	
Persepolis (Ruins)	31		Weiss	13	
Zergoon	15		Ahwaz	25	
Shiraz	114	4	Samania	20	
			Ali Bel Hussein	12	
			Sabla	181	
			Bussorah		

The distance from Bussorah to the Sea port *Bushire* is 161 miles, 4 furlongs. I have not room for the names of places and the notes upon them. The Russians will meet little difficulty in proceeding thus far, but our naval superiority will prevent any farthar progress, allowing they had shipping, which they have not, nor ever will have, Captain Pottinger (of this Establishment) estimates the distance between the cities of Shiraz and Kerman at 319 miles.

The neighbouring province of Mekran presents the most formidable obstacles to an invading Army in scarcity of supplies, excessive heats, and an immense extent of sandy desert, these difficulties surmounted Sind and Cutch would offer *great* facilities for farther movements, and from a variety of circumstances I am induced to believe would rather assist than oppose a European enemy, who, meditated an Invasion of India, Capt. Grant in 1809 traversed these horrid districts arrived at Gwadure, and made 44 stages to *Bunder Abbas or Gumberoon* occupying upwards of 2 months in his fatiguing and perilous travels. In all probabilty they would follow the old route by which Alexander, Tamerlane, and Nadir Shaw crossed the Indus. Quitting the Caspain Sea Murhid is the first city on to Herat, is as follows 22 Furoungs to Hydrabad, 1 am. Turbut Shackh, 1 am 15, Herat 23 the Furoungs average about 2 and a ½ Geographical Miles, (from Nishanpoor to Herat, is 57 Furoungs.)—The following will be the route, Herat to Candahar, Cabool, Attok, and Lahore, (Runjeet-Sings. Capital,) thence to Lodhiana, the frontier of the British Provinces.

Herat to Candahar and Cabool. In fursungs.			
Robert Shahid,	7	Choosh Nakhood,	10
Rhood Rhuna,	6	Candahar,	10
Subjer,	10	Shehan Suffa,	10
Adkhoor-malooh,	10	Khild Kuligay,	10
Geiranee,	10	Mohur,	12
Gurmanb,	5	Kerabah,	10
Goob Ibrahumy,	6	Kuznai,	8
Khosp Rood,	6	Meidan,	7
Shoorab,	10	Sheshgar,	8
Girishk,	10	Cabool,	7

From Cabool to Lodiana by Attoc on the Indus, and Lahore is 418 Coss. From Lodiana to Calcutta, by Kurnaul and Delhie, the distances is 1246 miles, and 4 furlongs, however willing (and in possession of the materials) to give an account of the countries, roods, and rivers, I must draw to a conclusion with but one remark. The French Embassy were 73 days on *their* March from Constantinople to Tehran, the total hours of actual March being 602. The Itinerary is too long and voluminious for my present purpose so that I conclude.

yours obed'tly.

B.

Calah, 9 Oct. 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10.
Calcutta .. 90 days 103 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, .. 30 days, 99 B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

Wednesday, 11th October 1826.

We have had no arrivals since our last and the only Departure is the Ship Berwick for Calcutta.

Passengers.----Lieut's. Forster, Macdonald and Bushby.

Instead of filling our Supplement's this week, with long Parliamentary Debates, which at all times are admirable in their way, we have diversified the subject of intelligence to one of a local nature which we feel confident will be read with Interest. This subject is the trial *by Court Martial*, of Lieut. George McKenzie of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot stationed at Poonah, which commenced at that place on the 4th day of July last, and continued by adjournments to the 26th day of August following; embracing a close investigation of nearly eight weeks. From the intense interest which this case has excited not only on this side of India but also at Bengal and Madras, and even to a considerable extent in the interior, we are persuaded that the decision of the Court must long, ere this be generally known, and we have therefore the less hesitation in stating that decision now, instead of allowing our readers, to discover the particular result after the publication of the whole proceedings, which are likely to fill our Supplement for some time to come. It is scarcely necessary to state that the decision of the Court Martial, after the most full, impartial, patient, and scrutinizing investigation, was, that Lieut. McKenzie was fully and honourably acquitted of all the charges brought against him. Tho' Lieut. McKenzie was found guilty of the additional charges, founded upon the indiscretion of sending some intemperate letters to his Commanding officer, and had sentence passed upon him, to the effect of loosing five stepts in his Regt. which the Court for the preservation of discipline could not perhaps avoid, according to the articles of war; it is nevertheless a subject of congratulation to every liberal and independent mind that the discretionary power vested in His Excellency the Commander in Chief enabled him to remit this part of the sentence. We have been entirely misled by the gentleman who sent us these proceedings in regard to their extent, and lengthened matter, which we have now discovered to be ten times more voluminous than what we were originally led to suppose; having however undertaken the publication, we are not inclined to withdraw our intention however arduous the task, and shall continue to give two sheets of Supplement weekly till the whole is finished: this we conceive to be due to our readers, and particularly to that justice which we shall ever feel a pleasure in rendering to the feelings of the Gentleman who had the misfortune to undergo as severe a trial, with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the case, as ever fell to the lot of an honourable man: It is not our inclination however to indulge in observations on that subject; we can only state that he has our most hearty congratulations upon the public, just, and legal manifestation of his innocence.

Yesterday being a Hindoo Holiday we are unable to fulfil the promise which appears at the end of this Days Supplement of giving an additional one.

BOMBAY COURIER, Oct. 7.

On Saturday the 29th ultimo was held the Annual Meeting of the Auxilliary Bible Society, when the Report of the Committee was read; from which it appeared that 9711 copies of the whole or parts of the Scriptures have been distributed during the year. Of these, 9141 were different books of the Scriptures in the Mahratta and Goojurattee languages. Copies of the Scriptures in Arabic, Persian, and Syriac, have been sent into Persia for the use of the different classes of Christians in that country. A new edition of the New Testament in Goojurattee is now in the press, and it is proposed to print a second edition of the Old Testament in that language. The last edition of the New Testament in Mahratta having been nearly all distributed, a new edition of 5000 copies will shortly be commenced upon: for this, 500 reams of printing paper have been granted by the Parent Society. The assistance which the Auxiliary Society affords in bringing the Scriptures in Mahratta and Goojurattee through the press, is by paying the expence of printing. The benefactions and annual subscriptions for the last year amount to Rupees 1150. The amount of payments to Rupees 2505, of which Rupees 2000 is for the expence of printing the 2d edition of the New Testament in Goojurattee. The balance in favour of the Society is Rupees 9622 3 41. But as the Committee expect that the whole of this, and even more, will be required to meet the expence of printing the proposed editions of the Scriptures in the Mahratta and Goojurattee languages, they earnestly solicit the support and contributions of their friends, that they may be enabled to supply the native population under this Presidency with the Word of Life. Many applications are made for the Scriptures in Mahratta and Goojurattee, and as education shall be extended, these calls upon them will doubtless become more numerous, but the Society relies with confidence upon the liberality of its friends to enable it to meet them-

Among other improvements which are still required in Bombay, nothing has struck as more forcibly than the necessity which exists for the establishment of fixed and properly regulated and constituted markets, for the different species of produce which are required for the daily sustenance of the inhabitants. There are many people who never travel out of the principal public roads, and who, consequently see nothing but comparative cleanliness and regularity; but any one who is necessitated to branch, ever so little, to the right or to the left, will see strange sights, and much that requires alteration and improvement. As to the necessity of regular markets, we have been led to notice the subject from having found some of the streets, in that part of the fort inhabited by natives, completely obstructed, from being made stations for the sale of beef, mutton, fish and vegetables, and which, when exposed to a burning sun at this season, send forth a commingled villainous effluvium which is offensive to the whole neighbourhood, and which must be highly prejudicial to the constitutions of the inhabitants. But if any one is opposed to the institution of clean and well-regulated markets for the different kinds of edibles, we only wish him to undergo the punishment of visiting the mart for buthers' meat on the verge of the esplanade near the sepoy barracks. He will find an argument there in our favour, which it will be impossible for him to withstand; but unless he wishes to run the risk of not being able to eat his dinner with any appetite for at least a month afterwards, we would advise him to take our word, and not employ eit her his optics or olfactories in bringing the business to the test of experiment. If the bills of mortality in that neighbourhood are not of an immoderate length, Science must stand confounded, and well-received theories must henceforward be considered as visionary dreams. We are ready to confess that the last five or six years may be considered as a particular æra of improvement in Bombay; but still it is our business to point out what requires amendment, and we would be sorry if our Editorial existence passed away without our being able to say that we had never suggested any thing beneficial to the community.

We understand that the Civil bachelors at Poona gave, on the 28th ultimo, a splendid ball and supper to the society of that station. The house in which the entertainment was given and the surrounding gardens were most brilliantly illuminated, and the whole arrangements were in a style of great taste and elegance. About half-past nine the company began to arrive, dancing soon afterwards commenced, and continued in the most spirited manner till midnight, when a summons was received to repair to the supper table, which was covered with a profusion of luxuries, and the champagne, both *pale* and *pink*, was pronounced by the best judges to be of the very first quality. After supper dancing was resumed, and was kept up with unabated spirit till half-past three, when the company retired, highly pleased with the treat that had been prepared for them by the bachelors of the Civil Service.

We are sorry to say that much sickness has prevailed at almost all the northern stations. H. M. 4th Dragoons, stationed at Kaira, by the last accounts were suffering much, and out of little more than 400 men, upwards of 200 were in Hospital; many Officers from different stations had been obliged to proceed to the coast for change of climate, and the benefit of the sea breeze. The deaths, we are happy to say, had not been numerous, but little general improvement can be expected to take place during the present month, or indeed to the middle of November.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Capt. S. J. C. Falconer, A. C. S. P. D. A.
Ensign J. W. Auld, 26th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt. N. I.
Major J. Brown, 25th Regt. N. I.
Asst. Surgeon. J. Dow, 20th Regt.
Lt. H. Jacob, 19th Regt.
Pay Master W. Weldey, H. M. 4th Lt. Dns.
Lt. L. Landon, 16th Regt.
Ensign W. Ralph, Queen's Royal.
Captain D. Capon, 2nd Gr. Regt.
Departures.—Ensign A. Morison, 4th Ex. Bat.
Lieut. Farquharson.
Lieut. J. S. Bashly, 8th Rt. M. N. I.
Capt. John Suard, 16th Rt. M. N. I.
Ensign J. Willoughby, 25th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. Wm. Rowland, 20th Rt. N. I.
Ensign Brodhurst, 1st B. E. Rt.
Lieut. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt.
Lt. Carthew, 5th Regt.
Capt. J. Forbes, 20th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon. J. Gibson.
Asst. Surgeon. J. S. Cahill.
Ensign F. Mayor, 6th Regt. N. I.
Capt. Wm. Rolling, 2d Gr.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—None.
Departures.—Oct. 5th, Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerbhoy, Sarang to Surat.
6th Ship Berwick, (Free Srader) John M. Eilbuck, Commander to Calcutta.
Passengers by Berwick:—Lieut. Forster, Lieut. Macdonald, Lieut. Bushby.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Moro Castle, for London.
Boyne, for Do.
Atlanta, for Do.
Cornwallis, for China.
James Scott, for Do.
Hannah, for Do.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals.—September 19. Ship Palmyra, John Lamb, from Cove of Cork 28d April, Columbo 28th August, Covelong 4th, Madras 8th, and Masulipatam 13th September.
The Ship Golconda, C. C. Clarke, put back from sea, leaky.
Passengers per Palmyra, from Columbo:—Mr. and Mrs. Gogerly.
From Madras:—Mr. Mansell, Bengal Civil Service; Lieutenant Story, H. M. 87th Regiment; Messrs. Piercy, McDonnel, Butler, Jones, and Palon, Cadets.
From Masulipatam:—Mr. Edmonston, Bengal Civil Service; Lieutenant Lawrenson, Bengal Horse Artillery; Lieutenant Floyer, Madras Cavalry.
On the 10th July, in Lat. 36° 30' S., and Long. 23° 20' E., the Palmyra spoke the Ospray, of Glasgow, from Calcutta—all well.
Departures.—September 19. Brig Moira, T. Rees, for Rangoon.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

THE INVOCATION.

Answer me, burning Stars of night?
Where is the Spirit gone,
That, past the reach of human sight,
Even as a breeze hath flown?
—And the Stars answer'd me—"We roll
In light and power on high,
But, of the never-dying soul,
Ask things that cannot die?"

O many-toned and chainless Wind?
Thou art a wanderer free;
Tell me if *thou* its place canst find,
Far over mount and sea?
And the Wind murmur'd in reply—
"The blue deep I have cross'd,
And met its barks and billows high,
But not what thou hast lost."

Ye Clouds that gorgeously repose
Around the setting sun,
Answer! have *ye* a home for those
Whose earthly race has run?
—The bright Clouds answer'd—"We depart,
We vanish from the sky;
Ask what is deathless in thy heart,
For that which connot die!"

Speak then, thou Voice of God within,
Thou of the deep low tone!
Answer me through life's restless din,
Where is the Spirit flown?
—And the Voice answer'd—"Be thou still?
Enough to know is given;
Clouds, Winds, and Stars, *their* task fulfil,
Thine is to trust in heaven!"

F. H.

(Continued from the third Page.)

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
SEPTEMBER 19, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:—H. C. Ships Marchioness of Ely, Palmyra, and William Money, inward-bound, remain—Ann, outward-bound, remains.

KEDGEREE:—Fyzel Currim, Jane, Georgiana, and Burong, (Dutch) passed down.

SAUGOR:—H. C. Ship Sir David Scott, outward-bound, remains.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At the Island of Madeira, on the 18th of April last, at the House of the British Consul, Webster Gordon Esq. of the Firm of Murdock Gordon and Co. to Miss Theodosia Pollock, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Pollock C. B. of the Madras Army, Commanding the Light Field Division of the Hydrabad Subsidiary Force.

BIRTH.—On the morning, of the 8th Instant, the Lady of Captain Law, Artillery of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the village of Yesdekhaust in Persia on the 15th of July last, in the twenty-first year of his age, George Alexander Malcolm Esquire, of the Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, who, after a brilliant career at Haylesbury College, arrived in India the middle of the year 1824.

Having passed the examinations in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, Mr. Malcolm, in the month of April last, with unabated zeal for the cultivation of oriental literature, and emulating the bright example in the same walks of a near and distinguished relative, obtained leave to join the political mission then in advance under Colonel Macdonald to the Court of Persia—a malignant fever, with which he was attacked in he neighbourhood of Persepolis, having terminated fatally on the eight day.

By the death of this promising young man, than whom few of his years possessed more solid acquirements, the public service may be said to have sustained a more than ordinary loss—while by those who had enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, more especially by such to whom frequent opportunities had been afforded of appreciating his excellence of heart, deep and lasting regret will be felt for his untimely fate.

It may be acceptable to the friends of the deceased to know, that by the kindness of the Envoy his remains were conveyed to one of the few sanctuaries in the kingdom of Persia set apart for christian sepulture.

At Malligaum, on the 7th Sept. of fever caught on his route between Mhow and that station, Lieut. Dennis L. Vict , of the 14th Regiment of N. I., most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother Officer and all who knew him.

At Poonah, on the 23d Sept. John Dodd Esq. late Quarter Master H. M's 20th Regt. sincerely and deservedly lamented by his numerous family, and all who new him. In the death of this officer the service has lost a faithful and gallant soldier—one who served his King and Country, with unremiting zeal and unblemished reputation, for 35 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 16th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. George Mollis, of the Hindoo College, to Miss Maria Lopes.

BIRTHS.—At Barrackpore, on Wednesday, the 13th September, the Wife of Mr. Andrew Pinhario, Merchant and Europe Shop-keeper of that place, of a Son and Heir.

On the 12th August, near Jelalabad, in the District of Furuckhabad, the Lady of H. Bebonau, Esq. Junior, Indigo Planter, of a Son.

At Balasore, on the 11th September, at 2 A. M., the Lady of John Becher, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 6th September, of the Cholera, Mr. Henry Duhan, aged 18 years and 8 months leaving an aged parent and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.—He was a youth who possessed some of the highest and most amiable qualities of our nature, and had given birth to flattering expectations, having but lately returned from England, where he was sent for education.

On the River Ganges, near Allahabad, on the 4th September, Captain C. Wilson, of His Majesty's 3 6th Regiment.

At Dinapore, on the 6th September, of billious fever, Major Thomas Wheeler Broadbent, 22d Regiment Native Infantry, leaving a disconsolate Widow to deplore his irreparable loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th Sept. at the Residency Nagpore, the Lady of Richard Jenkins, Esq. Resident, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 22d Sept. Mary, the wife of Garrison Serjeant Major Chapman, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Quilon, on the 15th September, Captain George Best Wardell, 15th Regiment N. I. deeply regretted by his Brother Officers and the Corps.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	SEPTEMBER 20, 1826.	SELL.
27 0	Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	26 0
0 10	per Cent. Loan. Disct.	1 0
Prem. 4	New 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	Par.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7 0 *a* 2 Ms.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
2 *a* 0	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs	86 -
	Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5400 to 5200

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,	per 100 Rupees	209 0
Sovereigns,	each ditto	10 6
Guineas,	ditto, ditto	11 0
Old Gold Mohurs,	ditto	18 0

The *Enterprise* was to have left Rangoon on the 27th August, but was detained by the threatening aspect of the weather—her detention was so far fortunate, that it enabled her to render effectual aid to the *Ernad*, which arrived off the mouth of the river in a very leaky state, and with the loss of her rudder, having grounded on the Preparis shoal, on the 21st August, on her way from Madras. The *Ernad* carried above 200 Recruits for H. M. 45th Regiment, who had been all safely landed at Rangoon.

The Govt. Gaz. Sept. 11.

LOCAL.

We learn that several Officers of rank at the Presidency have deeply interested themselves in the formation of a Military Retiring Fund, and will speedily take measures for submitting propositions on the subject to the Army at large. We farther understand, that his Excellency the Commander in Chief has given his sanction for the calling of a public meeting to consider this important subject, which we cordially hope will lead to the adoption of a measure so necessary, and so important to the interests of the Army.—*John Bull.*

All our readers who are either personally or by connection interested in military affairs, will be gratified by the information which we copy from a contemporary, respecting the Military Retiring Fund. Now, that we may rely on the measure being effected, the only wonder is, why it was not sooner concluded, as no Institution could possibly be better adapted to promote the advancement of the Indian Army. It is not for us to decide, which of the many plans proposed is the most eligible; all had their advantages, and to some we thought fair objections might be urged; we trust shortly to be able to announce the formation of a Committee, and such arrangements made as will insure a respectable income to every officer to retire on and afford him the comfortable assurance of an independence in his latter day.

Since the above was written we have received a letter on the subject from a Moofussil correspondent which we shall publish to-morrow.

[*Beng. Hurk. Sept.* 19.

EUROPE.

BRITISH PRESS, MAY—20.

AFRICAN INSTITUTION.

Yesterday the Twentieth Anniversary of the above Society was held at the Freemasons, Tavern;

His Royal Highness the Duke of GLOUCESTER in the Chair.

Mr. MACAULEY, prior to reading the Report, addressed his Royal Highness, and said that the Report of the Society during the past year was so voluminous, that it was felt at a public meeting it would be impossible to get through it. An abstract, however, had been drawn up, which, with the permission of His Royal Highness, he would read; and he hoped that the Meeting would consent that the original Report should be printed, it being, he assured them, of the utmost importance, relating, as it did, to the enormities of the slave trade, which had rather increaed than diminished during the past year.

Mr. MACAULEY then read the abstract, which, after detailing all the steps which had been taken since the last meeting, towards the abolition of the slave trade throughout the world, regretted deeply that the revenues of the Society were by no means equal to the expenditure, while their exertions were called for in an increased ratio by the enormities of that trade.

Earl GROSVENOR then rose to propose the first Resolution, of thanks to the Directors, for the able Report which they had drawn up, and that the said Report be approved of, and printed under the instructions of the Directors. When, he said, the Meeting considered that the Report which had been read to them was but the abstract of that which had been prepared, he was sure it would be self-evident that the Directors had not been sparing in their labours to promote the objects of the Institution. The Report was so full and so complete, that he felt it would be unnecessary for him to make many observations. Twenty years ago he had, with great satisfaction, attended at the formation of that Society; but the satisfaction he experienced at the present time was infinitely greater, for he had now to congratulate the friends of the Institution, that its principles were extended so amazingly that he might say they were embodied in the hearts of every individual in the empire. (Much cheering). When he perceived petitions poured in from all parts of the kingdom to both Houses of Parliament, he could not entertain a doubt but that the question of the slave trade had taken strong possession of the feelings of the British public. It was but natural that it should do so, founded as it was upon the best principles, not of humanity alone, but of Christianty also. (Cheer.) It was evident that the Society must have had serious difficulties to encounter, formed as it was to bring about the abolition of the slave trade, through the medium of Africa itself, or in other words, through the medium of those who prosecuted that trade. It had effected and was still effecting a great deal; and, from what he had heard from the Report, he believed that it would finally accomplish its object. Years might elapse—he hoped not ages—before that period arrived. Although it proceeded slowly, although it had not advanced with a rapidity equal to the sanguine expectations of some of its friends, yet it had sown those seeds which, in the fulness of time, could not fail to bring forth valuable fruits. (Cheers.) Although he lamented that France (from which country better things might have been expected) and Portugal had not consented to the abolition of that nefarious traffic, yet it was with great satisfaction that he saw the manner in which America had treated the question. Their object was to put an end to the trade. Although the trade had been increasing, it was some satisfaction to know that our cruisers had been active, and had made captures of slave ships to the extent of 1,700 tons. He sincerily hoped that they would persevere in carrying their object into execution; for with perseverance, there could not be a doubt of their eventual success. Their motto should be 'Perseverance,' and it should be inscribed in letters of gold in the title-page to their proceedings. The Noble Lord then moved the Resolution, and sat down amidst loud cheers.

Lord HERVEY seconded the Resolution, and in doing so, alluded to France, amongst the inhabitants of which country a better feeling was springing up than that by which they had hitherto been actuated. When he recollected that in that nation vessels had been fitted out to carry on that infamous trade, with the cognizance of the municipal authorities, and even with the connivance of his Most Christian Majesty, he could not but feel gratified at witnessing a spirit at last arising in that country, spurning at a practice which tarnished the fame and the glory it had acquired by its heroic achievements. If any excuse could be found for the conduct of France, as regarded the Slave Trade, it could be only in her history for the last thirty years—in a Revolution which had nearly destroyed every thing like religious or moral feeling in that country. (Cheers)

The Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Earl of CLARENDON rose to propose the second resolution, to which, he feared, he would not be able to do justice; but he hoped that the embarrassment under which he then laboured would be taken as an earnest of his sincerity. (Applause.) He congratulated the meeting on having the aid of the continued services of Lord Grosvenor, and also upon the valuable accession of Lord Hervey. He had come to that meeting for two reasons—in the first place, to pay a well-merited tribute of respect to their Royal Chairman, and, in the next place, to prove that increased years had not wearied out, as they sometimes did, the energies of individuals in such a cause as the one in which they were embarked. (Cheers.) The Noble Lord then moved a resolution to the effect—that it was much to be regretted that the income of the Society during the last year had fallen far short of the expenditure, and that the exertions of the benevolent were therefore most strenuously required to enable it to proceed in its career of humanity.

Lord CALTHORPE, in rising to second the Resolution, said that it was so perfect in itself that it required little from him in the way of argument to support it. If the funds were not commensurate with the expenses of the Society, he was sure it was only because that fact was unknown; but being now recorded, he had not the slightest doubt but that the benevolence of the British public would rise to a full level with every demand made upon it, in a cause like that of the African Institution. (Great cheers.) In the few remarks which he was about to offer, he should first advert to that which must be a subject of congratulation to the Meeting. Fatal as was the climate of Africa to European life—fatal as it had been to the servants of the British Crown, it was peculiarly gratifying that every Report of the Society contained fresh assurances that the stamina of British humanity showed itself superior to a climate so fatal to animal existence. (Cheers.) It was also gratifying that those of our fellow-subjects who were active in the enforcement of the law that prohibited the slave trade, which was a scourge to Africa, were never wanting in that spirit which animated the Parliament and the people of this empire in extinguishing that trade. There had been abundant proofs that the navy were animated by the best spirit in putting a stop to that traffic; in fact, in no quarter of the globe had British seamen ever so truly exhibited the feelings which actuated the nation at large, than in preventing the infringement of that salutary Act of Parliament. It had been intimated by some nations, that the British Government, in seeking the abolition of the Slave Trade, were actuated rather by interested motives than by the dictates of humanity. He believed that greater injustice was never done to any country than was done to Great Britian by such an imputation. If the argument had been used, that it was the interest of the West India Planters that the Slave Trade should be abolished, it did not follow that this country as a nation was interested in its abolition; although, if the argument were correct, it proved that the interests of men never called upon them to oppress their fellow-creatures. (Cheers.) He regretted that the Government of France, instead of being alive to the inhumanity of the Slave Trade, should oppose obstacles to its annihilation. With respect to France itself, those in this country, who most deeply lamented that she did not exert herself in the cause of the slaves, were not those who viewed her power with jealousy, but those who, with the most ardent hope and solicitude, had hailed her growth in every liberal science, and in every philanthropic virtue which could dignify, adorn, or exalt a nation—those who, contemplating her glory and her fame, had looked forward to the day when she would associate herself with this country for the benefit of the world. (Cheers.)

The Resolution was then put and carried.

The Earl of EUSTON then proposed a Resolution of thanks to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, for the continued patronage which he had bestowed on the objects of the institution during the last twenty years.

Sir S. RAFFLES seconded the Resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

The Duke of GLOUCESTER, in returning thanks for the manner in which the Resolution had been carried, said that the pain which might be felt at the vast deal which they had yet to accomplish was in some measure relieved by what they had already achieved. When they reflected, that with the assistance of that great man, who for twenty years had been the strenuous advocate of the slave (Mr. Wilberforce), this country had yet so much to perform, could it be wondered at if in other countries, where they were destitute of such aid, they should be also slover in their progression towards the principles of humanity towards the friendless African. (Cheers.) It might require time to carry the objects of the Society into effect, but they must ultimately succeed. Nineteen years ago the American Continent was cultivated almost wholly by slaves, whereas now they were only tolerated in one state. It was not only the cause of humanity, but of religion; and as freemen, therefore, the people of England were bound to use every exertion in their power to further its advancement. (Cheers.) He regretted that the funds were so inefficient, but he trusted that the Report of the ensuing year would be much more gratifying to the friends of the Society. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness then left the room, and Lord Calthorpe was requested to take the chair, to which he readily assented.

Mr. J. CROPPER then proposed a list of Directors for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Mr. LAWRENCE seconded the Resolution; and in doing so, begged to give his testimony to the good effects produced amongst the slaves at Montego Bay, where 20 years ago there were no less than 300,000 of them, without a single married couple among the number. The exertions of the friends of humanity in this country had however, effected such a revolution there that marriage was no longer unknown amongst them, and their amusements were no longer of that vicious cast by which they had formerly been characterized.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. MACAULEY proposed the thanks of the Meeting to Wm. Empson, Esq. Secretary to the Institution, for his services it that capacity.

Mr. J. STEPHENS, in seconding the Resolution, related a circumstance which recently occurred. A slave ship had put into St. Ives, in Cornwall, having transhipped all the slaves that had been on board, except seven, four of whom were children. Two of the children had been lacerated with scourges until they died, and were thrown overboard. By writs of Habeas Corpus they were brought before the tribunals of the country, and three of them were now in the room. He regretted to say that Englishmen opposed themselves to the enlargement of those persons; and worse still, when the benevolence of the people caused them to give money to those unfortunates, they were robbed of it by their owners, and carried back to the ship, until compelled at last to liberate them. Two of these men were of the same nation, and could understand each other, but one of them had recently died; and since than the other was oppressed by a continual melancholy, the cause of which he was at length enabled to discover. Those villains who had robbed him of his freedom had also carried off his wife and his children into the slavery from which he had been rescued, and he most probably would never see them more. He had no home to go to; he was alone in the wide world; he looked to that Society for the comfort of being sent back to his native country, but he could only look for vengeance to his God.

The Resolution was then agreed to; as was also expressive of the thanks of the Meeting to Lord Calthorpe, for his conduct in the chair.

Lord CALTHORPE returned thanks, and the Meeting dissolved.

(☞ See Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY J. F. DE JESUS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH OCTOBER 1826.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial holden at Poonah, on Tuesday the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, by virtue of a warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Bradford K. C. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces serving under the Presidency of Bombay.

PRESENT.

Colonel—J. T. Fitzgerald, C. B. President.

MEMBERS.

Lieut. Colonel—H. Smith, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry.
" J. Taylor, 9th Regt. N. I.
Major—T. C. Green, H. M. 20th Regt.
Captain—J. Crawford, H. M. 6th do.
" A. Sharpin, H. M. 6th do.
" A. W. Gamble, H. M. 20th do.
" J. McLean, do. do.
Lieutenant—J. Kelly, H. M. 6th do.
" G. Gordon, do. do.
" H. Foley, do. do.
" D. O'Brien, H. M. 20th do.
" P. Hennessy, do. do.
Ensign—T. Burke, do. do.

Lieut. Colonel Vans Kennedy, Judge Advocate General.

Lieut. George McKenzie, of His Majesty's second or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, appears as prisoner before the Court.

The orders directing the assembly of the Court, and the President's and Judge Advocate's warrants, are produced and read.

Q. Lieut. McKenzie, have you any exceptions to any of the officers present sitting as Members on your Court Martial?

A. None.

The President, Members, and Judge Advocate, are duly sworn.

Judge Advocate.—Mr. President,

As the original and additional charges are of so distinct a nature, and as the prosecution on each of them is to be conducted by distinct prosecutors, it appears to me that it would materially contribute to the proper understanding of the subject now before the Court were the prisoner to be first arraigned on the original charge; and after its full investigation was concluded that he should then be arraigned on the additional charge. By this mode of proceeding the Court would, I think, be better enabled to judge of the real merits of each case, as they would thus be presented to it in a connected form, and without any other matter intervening, which might tend to perplex and embarrass the Court's final decision on each of the charges which have been preferred against the prisoner.

The Court, on being cleared and having taken into consideration the preceding suggestion, determine that the investigation of the original and additional charges shall be conducted in the manner recommended by the Judge Advocate.

The prisoner is accordingly arraigned on the original charge.

Charges—Preferred by Lieut. Col. Williams, Commanding the 2d (or Queen's Royal) Regt. of Foot, against Lieut. George McKenzie, of the 2d (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, for highly unofficerlike conduct in the following instances viz.

1st Charge.—For persevering in an undue intercourse with the late private William Cooke, when a Serjeant in the Regiment, and subsequently (between the months of June and December 1825) although cautioned on the subject and ordered repeatedly to discontinue such conduct by desire of the Commanding Officer, and more particularly after having pledged his word to the Adjutant of the Regiment, on or about the 20th July 1825, that such intercourse should cease.

Such conduct being highly subversive of Military Discipline, and giving rise to reports highly disgraceful and prejudicial to him (Lieut. McKenzie, amongst the officers and men of the 2d (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, from which he never attempted to clear himself.

2d Charge.—For having neglected to report to the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's 20th Regiment that he (Lieut. McKenzie) had caused to be confined private Charles McHugh of that Regiment, for having been found out of his Barracks, and in his (Lieut. McKenzie's) quarters, on or about eleven o'clock on the night of the 5th May last.

3d Charge.—In having neglected to comply with the requisition of the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, to attend as prosecutor, or as an evidence, at the Trial of the said private Charles McHugh, before a Regimental Court Martial held on or about the 8th May 1826, on the following charge viz. "For unsoldierlike conduct in being out of his Barracks after hours, and found secreted in his (Lieut. McKenzie's) bed on the night of the 5th instant (May) and of which charge the said private Charles McHugh was found guilty; and in having neglected to take any measures in order to explain the extraordinary circumstance stated in the said charge, that the said soldier Charles McHugh had been found concealed in his (Lieut. McKenzie's) bed, thereby exposing his own character to the most disgraceful reports, and highly discreditable to His Majesty's service.

4th Charge.—For having repeatedly employed soldiers as servants without leave from his Commanding Officer, more particularly in the instance of private James Turner, of the Light Company Queen's Royals, who was so employed from about the twenty fifth day of January to about the fifth day of May last, and for allowing the said soldier to sleep within his (the prisoner's) Bungalow or quarters, in direct disobedience of the Regimental order of the thirteenth of June 1825.

5th Charge.—In having repeatedly entertained Serjeants of the Regiment at his (Lieut. McKenzie's) quarters, or permitted them to be so entertained at his expence after Tattoo beating, during the months of March and April last, and in particular Serjeants Turner and McDonald on the night of the 14th March, and also Serjeants Turner, Graham, and Curnean on the night of the 17th March 1826, thereby countenancing great irregularity on the part of those Non-Commissioned Officers, to the prejudice of good order and Military Discipline.

J. WILLIAMS, *Lieut. Col.*
Commanding Queen's Royal's.

Brigade Major's Office,
Bombay, 18th June 1826.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
G. MOORE,
Major of Brigade.
K. F.

Question—Lieut. McKenzie, are you guilty of the charge just read or not guilty.

Answer—Not guilty.

Lieut. Col. J. Williams, Commanding His Majesty's 2d (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot, appears as prosecutor and addresses the Court as follows.

Opening address of Lieut. Col. Williams on the charge preferred by him against Lieutenant McKenzie, 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen composing this Court Martial.

You will do me but bare justice in believing that I make my appearance before you this day in the character of public prosecutor with a degree of reluctance I find peculiarly painful to my feelings. I should indeed have been disposed to class it amongst the most gratifying incidents of my life to have been able to escape from so ungrateful a task—my highest pride would have been to have had it in my power to boast that all my officers were so alive to the dignity and honor of their profession as to stand in need of no prohibition from me to secure them from all contact with whatever could contaminate or degrade them.

The whole of my life, I may say, has been spent in the corps at the head of which I am now placed; and I am sensible the youngest, as well as more experienced Members of the Court can readily conceive the gratification it would have afforded me to have had it in my power to say I could carry on the duties of Command without having occasion to make the conduct of any officer belonging to it the subject of a public investigation.

But all those wishes and flattering anticipations have been sadly disappointed by the prisoner who has so repeatedly lost sight of what was due to his character as an officer and a gentleman that farther forbearance on my part would have betrayed an unpardonable indifference to the honor of the corps I command, as well as a shameful dereliction of one of the most important duties belonging to that situation.

Far from me be the wish to create in the minds of the Court the slightest prejudice against the prisoner by any thing I may now state. I cannot but be aware that any assertion I may make with reference to the prisoner's conduct can have no effect in attaching criminality to it, unless I am borne out in what I say by undeniable evidence; but that evidence, if I do not greatly deceive myself, I have it fully in my power to produce, so that I fully expect the charges preferred against the prisoner will be established by the concurrent testimony of numerous witnesses, in such a way as must remove all doubt from the minds of the Court regarding his guilt.

If then such should happen to be the event of this Trial, I hope I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of the Court of any personal motive in bringing the prisoner forward on this occasion, however fatally the result may affect his reputation or his views.

I deem it material the Court should know that report and opinions have been in circulation in this community which have had a manifest tendency to prejudge the case.

I can affirm without the fear of contradiction that the merits & motives of the present prosecution have been commented on and scanned with a degree of freedom which if it were allowed to operate to any extent would greatly diminish the chance of an impartial decision. All this, I admit, may have originated in a benevolent feeling towards the prisoner, and so far it may not be altogether without excuse; but those who may have been disposed to extend their sympathy towards the prisoner, ought not to have lost sight of justice towards me, and the Court I am sure will be of the same opinion when I declare thus publicly that I have positive authority for stating if I had looked over the prisoner's conduct in the instances which will this day be brought before you I should have appeared in the judgment of my superiors—lukewarm and indifferent to the honor of the service, and would have inevitably subjected myself to the degradation of standing in the prisoner's place, as unfit for the distinguished command with which His Majesty has entrusted me.

The prisoner, I know, is still but a young man considering the rank he has attained in the service, and pursuing a more regular and decorous line of conduct he might reasonably have expected to arrive at the highest honors of the profession. I cannot therefore but deeply deplore the painful necessity of interfering with his prospects. But in performing a duty so ungracious, and in every way so repugnant to my wishes, I derive some consolation from the general notoriety of the fact that in military affairs we must often be guided by our judgment rather than our feelings, and in those cases where the good of the service is materially concerned, even the ties of private friendship must be made to give way to the dictates of public duty.

J. WILLIAMS, *Lieut Col.*
Comdg. Queen's Royals.

Camp near Poonah,
4th July 1826.

1st Charge.—Summary of evidence applicable to 1st charge against Lieut. G. McKenzie, 2d (or Queen's Royal) Regiment of Foot.

The evidence I have to produce in support of the first charge will, I am confident, appear to the Court so clear consistent and forcible as not only to prove every allegation contained in it but to lead almost to a conclusion that the charge itself might have been made much more serious than it is if I had deemed it necessary so to do.

The first witness I shall produce is the Major of the Regiment, who will prove that the prisoner has in various and repeated instances given me cause to be dissatisfied with his conduct as an officer. He will prove the prisoner to have been guilty of the strange impropriety, not to say indelicacy, of soliciting me by letter to grant him permission to take as a servant a man who but a few days before had been reduced from the respectable situation of a Serjeant for the crime of getting drunk in the prisoner's own quarters with liquor of his own supplying. This will be followed up by the evidence of the Adjutant, who will prove the prisoner to have been cautioned to desist from all intercourse with this same individual. He will prove his friendly admonition to the prisoner relative to his intimacy with him, and that after the prisoner had become apparently convinced of the great impropriety of his conduct, and had pledged himself to cease all further intimacy or intercourse with him, he so far lost sight of what was due to his own character as to have had him very soon after clandestinely at his house, where he was found at the very advanced hour of eleven at night.

Evidence will also be laid before the Court to shew a most unaccountable degree of favour shewn by the prisoner to this man, whose name will occur but too frequently in the course of these proceedings. The prisoner's wardrobe will appear to have been in some degree at his command. He is known to have worn, without an attempt to disguise it, clothes that belonged to the prisoner, whose bounty supplied even his bed clothes, the quality of which became a subject of remark and merriment among his comrades. Several articles of wearing apparel, of a quality equally calculated to excite surprise, were found in his possession shortly previous to his death, which were subsequently claimed by an officer on the part of the prisoner and given up to him.

All this, as might naturally have been expected, produced a variety of remarks and insinuations in the Company to which this man, as well as the prisoner, then belonged; the general purport and tendency of which will best come from the mouths of the witnesses themselves, unassisted by any observations from me on this.

J. WILLIAMS, *Lieut. Col.*
Comdg. Queen's Royals.

Major Johnstone of H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Do you recollect your going at my request to the prisoner on or about the 24th July last?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. State to the court for what purpose you went, and what took place at that time?

A. It was in consequence of a letter which Lieut. Col. Williams had received from Lieutenant McKenzie requesting that he might be allowed to take a soldier of the light company named Cooke as his Servant. Col. Williams desired me to express his surprise, and his displeasure in short, at his wishing to employ a man who had been reduced a few days before. He also wished to know what Lieutenant McKenzie had to say on the subject.—I pointed out to Mr. McKenzie the impropriety of his conduct in requesting to have this man after he had been ordered to send him away.—Mr. McKenzie said that he was not aware that what he had done was wrong, that he was sorry for it, and that it had proceeded more from ignorance than from any thing else. I then mentioned to him some other points with which Colonel Williams was displeased, and advised him to write a letter to Col. Williams saying that he was sorry for what he had done, and particularly for having written the letter, and Lieut. McKenzie did write to Col. Williams as I advised him; for I saw the letter afterwards.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Did you hear any reports respecting myself and private Cooke?

A. I did not at that time certainly.

Q. Have you since?

A. Certainly some time after Cooke's death I heard some vague insinuations of that kind, but I paid so little attention and gave so little credit to them that I do not recollect who it was that mentioned them to me.

Q. Did you in consequence of these insinuations that you heard alter your deportment towards me?

A. No certainly not, for I did not believe them.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Was Colonel Williams satisfied with the apology contained in the letter which Lieut. McKenzie wrote to him agreeably to your advice?

A. Yes, I know he was perfectly so.

The examination of Major Johnstone is here closed, and the court re-adjourns to its former place of meeting.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Littlejohn, of H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot, called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Do you remember the late private Cooke when a Serjeant in the Regt?

A. I do.

Q. What was the cause of his reduction from a Serjeant?

A. There were two causes for his reduction the first for being drunk on the Hospital guard about the 12th July 1825, the second for breaking his arrest on or about the 14th of July 1825, and for being out of his quarters most of that night.

Q. How did it come to your knowledge that the late Serjeant Cooke had broke his arrest?

A. In my official situation as Adjutant of the Regiment, I desired the Serjeant of the Company to which Cooke belonged to report to me if he left his barrack-room. On or about the night of the 14th July 1825 the Serjeant reported that Cooke was absent. I desired him to remain up until Cooke came in and report to me when he came. He reported to me next morning that he had remained up until one o'clock that morning when he went to sleep, but was informed by some of the men in the room that Cooke had returned about four o'clock that morning.

Q. Did you take any steps to ascertain where Cooke had been, and when he returned to his quarters?

A. Yes I took steps to ascertain where Cooke was, and it was reported to me by Serjeant White the Serjeant of Cooke's company, that Cooke had been at Mr. McKenzie's Bungalow.

Q. Do you recollect my sending for you to my quarters when at Colabah on or about the 20th July last relative to a letter I had received from the prisoner requesting permission to take Private William Cooke as a servant?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Will you state to the Court what measures were taken in consequence?

A. On that occasion I found Col. Williams much agitated when I went to his Bungalow. He said that notwithstanding all that had passed Mr. McKenzie had addressed a letter to him requesting to be allowed Cooke as a servant. He desired me to carry back the letter to Mr. McKenzie and to tell him how much he was annoyed by his asking such a question, and begged that he might never hear from him again on the subject. I went to Mr. McKenzie in consequence, and repeated all that the Col. had said. Mr. McKenzie expressed his sorrow for having offended Col. Williams. I told Mr. MacKenzie that it was all in consequence of his intercourse with that man Cooke, and begged of him in a friendly manner for God's sake to have nothing further to do with him, and he would regain the confidence of his commanding officer and every thing would go right. Mr. McKenzie pledged his word to me that he would have nothing farther to say to Cooke.

Q. Had you any, and what particular reason for recommending it so strongly to the prisoner to decline taking Private Cooke as a servant and forbidding him his house?

A. It was in consequence of Cooke's being found at Mr. McKenzie's Bungalow when he was on guard on the night of the 12th July, and also found there on the night of the 14th when under arrest, and was reduced in consequence. These were my reasons.

Q. After the prisoner had so pledged his word to follow the advice you had given him, has it fallen within your knowledge whether the late Private Cooke did continue to visit the prisoner's quarters subsequent thereto? and if so, state the circumstances to the court.

A. I had reason to suspect that Cooke still continued to visit Mr. McKenzie's Bungalow. About the middle of August 1825, I desired Serjeant White, the serjeant of Cooke's company, to see whether the men were all present. This was about half-past 10 o'clock

at night, and the serjeant returned and informed me that Cooke was absent. I desired the serjeant to go to Mr. McKenzie's quarters and to say to Mr. McKenzie that it was the Col's. most positive order that Cooke should not go to his quarters, and to take cooke to his barracks immediately. The serjeant returned, and informed me that he had done so.

Q. With reference to the evidence you have just given, do you know of any reports prejudicial to the prisoner's character, having prevailed amongst the officers and men of the Queen's Royal Regiment?

A. I have.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.

Q. State the precise terms, as nearly as possible, of the reports you heard to my prejudice respecting Cooke.

A. That there must have been a criminal intercourse between you and Cooke.

Q. Did you credit these reports?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Mention the names of the persons from whom you first heard these reports, and the time when.

A. I do not recollect from whom I first heard these reports, as it was a general topic of conversation amongst most of the officers of the Regt. I do not recollect the time when I first heard them.

Q. Do you know whether these reports ever reached me?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you ever communicate them to any person?

A. I never communicated them to any person particularly. I might have joined in conversation on the subject with other officers of the Regt.

Q. Was Colonel Williams in possession of these reports?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you in consequence of these reports think it necessary to alter your deportment towards me?

A. I certainly did not believe these reports, but I altered my deportment towards you in consequence of these reports and several others.

Q. State what those other reports were.

A. That Mr. McKenzie had told a direct falsehood on more occasions than one.

Q. Were you present at the meeting of the officers of the Regiment assembled by Col. Williams to discuss my conduct, and if so, state every thing the Col. said on that occasion as nearly as possible.

A. I was present at the meeting, but cannot state one hundredth part of what the Colonel said on the occasion, as I had no particular reason for bearing it in my recollection.

Q. Did you observe me hand the Colonel a paper and request him to read it? and if so state his reply, and what he did with that paper.

A. I saw the prisoner hand a paper to Col. Williams I do not recollect his reply, nor do I know what Col. Williams did with that paper.

Q. Did you hear me ask the Colonel to give up the authors of the reports he said were in circulation to my prejudice?

A. I did.

Q. Did you hear me ask him to call upon every officer present to state whether he had ever known any thing that could affect my honor and character?

A. I heard words to that effect, but I cannot say that these were exactly the words.

Q. Did you ever witness any thing in my conduct derogatory to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

A. I did not.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Was it in Bombay or Poonah that you first heard the reports to Mr. McKenzie's prejudice?

A. At Bombay.

Q. State to the court as far as your recollect what Col. Williams said at the meeting of officers alluded to in your evidence, respecting the undue intercourse between the prisoner and private Cooke, and the reports which had originated in consequence.

A. Col. Williams stated that such reports had reached him, which were particularly disgraceful to Mr. McKenzie as an officer.

Q. On what date did this meeting of officers take place?

A. I cannot state the day, but it was somewhere about the middle of May last.

Lieutenant Littlejohn withdraws.

The court is now adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY 1825.

At a General Court Martial then holden at Poonah pursuant to adjournment.

Present the same members as yesterday.

Read over the proceedings of yesterday.

Color Serjeant John White 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. called unto court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Did you belong to the same company with the late private William Cooke while he was a serjeant in the Regt.?

A. I did.

Q. Do you recollect of Cookes being put under an arrest when serjeant? If so, state the time and for what offence.

A. For being drunk on the hospital guard on or about the 14th July 1825, at Colabah.

Q. Did Cooke sleep in the barracks during the time he was in arrest?

A. He did not the whole of the time.

Q. Did he break his arrest? if so, state the circumstances.

A. When he was put under arrest the adjutant told me to keep a look-out and report to him if Cooke left the barrack-room. I went down the room once or twice on or about the night of the 14th July 1825, and I missed him about half-past ten o'clock, and asked where he was. One man made reply, I believe he is gone to the privy. I made answer that I must sit up until he came back. I went down the room once or twice more, and he was not in after twlve o'clock. I was determined to wait half an hour longer, to see if he would come in. I neglected doing so, as I lay on my bed and immediately fell asleep. In the morning when Cooke came in I heard one of the men say. "Bill has come in," meaning Cooke. I reported this the same morning to the adjutant, who censured me for not having reported to him as soon as I found that Cooke was absent.

Q. After Cooke's reduction do you recollect his being absent from his Barracks at night?

A. I do.

Ensign Burke, finding himself too unwell to continue the performance of his duty as member, is permitted to withdraw.

Q. Have you any reason to know where Cooke was on the night of the 14th July 1825?

A. I have not.

Q. When Cooke was absent from his Barracks after his reduction, state to the Court the time and where he was found.

A. About the middle of August last I was sent for by the Adjutant about half past ten o'clock at night, and he ordered me to call a check-roll of the Company and afterwards to report to him whether present or otherwise—I did so, and found Cooke absent only—I immediately reported to the Adjutant, who desired me to step over to Mr. McKenzie's quarters to ascertain whether Cooke was there; to tell Mr. McKenzie that it was the Colonel's most positive orders that Cooke should not stop out of Barracks, and to take him instantly to his Barrack-room. When I went up to Mr. McKenzie's Bungalow I found Cooke there at about half past eleven o'clock; he was then washing plates and dishes and glasses—I told him that I had been sent by the Adjutant to carry him to his Barracks—I told him he had better go in and let Mr. McKenzie know of it; he went in, and in a few minutes after Mr. McKenzie called me in and asked me if I had come for Cooke. I told him the Adjutant had sent me for Cooke, and at the same time I apologized to Mr. McKenzie, saying that I hoped he would not think that I was the instigator—Mr. McKenzie replied it was of no consequence, Cooke might go. Mr. McKenzie asked me if I would have something to drink, or a glass of grog, I am not positive which. I accepted of a good stiff glass of brandy and water and then went away and put Cooke in his Barrack-Room: as I was going to the Barrack-Room Cooke said Na boclish—which means never, and I immediately went down and reported to the Adjutant that I had done so.

Q. Have you heard of any & what reports current amongst the men of the Regiment connected with the circumstences you have stated?

A. I cant say amongst the Regiment, but amongst his Company and his comrades; I have heard them say that Bill Cooke had hopped into a damned good birth—and that they did not think that he cared about the stripes or wanted to keep them; that he had plenty of pocket money and good clothes and a good bed to lie on (alluding to the blankets and sheets) while we poor devils get but a few pice a day—I do not recollect any thing else.

Q. Was any particular remark made by the men upon the extraordinary fineness of the bed and bed clothes and where he got them?

A. The whole of the men in the Barrack-Room might have seen them, but I cannot speak to any particular remark being made about them.

Q. Were they Regimental, or did the Adjutant make any remark concerning this bed and bed-clothes, or give any order concerning them?

A. They were not Regimental. After Cooke's death the Adjutant asked me what had become of them and who had received them; I told him that the things belonging to Cooke were in a box locked up, which had been carried down to Mr. Kennedy.

Q. Did you ever hear any remark made about Cooke's features or have you heard him called by a female name?

A. No, I never heard any remarks made about his features; I have not heard him called by a female name.

Q. Do you know of the Prisoner or any officer on his behalf having received any articles that were found in Cooke's possession at the time of his death?

A. Mr. Kennedy received the articles.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Are you aware of Lieutenant McKenzie having ever associated with Cooke in a manner unusually familiar between officers and soldiers?

A. I have not.

Q. Did you find any other person in the Bungalow besides Lieutenant McKenzie the night you were sent to his quarters to look after Cooke?

A. I did not.

Color-Serjeant White withdraws.

Private Henry Smith, 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment called into Court and duly sworn.

Q. Did you live as a servant with Captain Jackson in the same quarters with the Prisoner, during the months of June, July, August, and September last?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know of the late Private Cooke, as well while he was a Serjeant as after reduction to Private, being in the habit of coming to the Prisoner's quarters?

A. Yes I have seen him come several times, both while he was a Serjeant and afterwards when he was a private.

Q. On what business did he come to the Prisoner's quarters?

A. He acted as a servant, I believe.

Q. Had you permission to remain in your master's quarters instead of sleeping in Barracks, and for what reason was that permission granted?

A. Yes, because the Officer I lived with was sick.

Q. Do you remember upon any occasion, in the absence of Lintott, the Prisoner's servant, your having boiled a kettle which was carried in by Cooke for the Prisoners breakfast while he (Cooke) held the rank of Serjeant?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you state to the Court at what time of the day or night were these visits of Cooke made, and how long did they generally last.

A. He came in the morning perhaps at nine o'clock, and would stop till ten or eleven, and in the evening I have seen him at six seven, or eight o'clock.

Q. Had Lieutenant McKenzie a regular servant from the Regiment all this time, and was he sick or well?

A. Yes, he had, and the servant was sick about fourteen or fifteen days during this time.

Q. Did Cooke appear to you to be acting as a servant when the real servant was quite well?

A. I saw him going in and out of Mr. McKenzie's Bungalow, and during the time that Mr. McKenzie's servant was in Hospital Cooke acted as his servant.

Q. Was Cooke a Serjeant at the time that Lieutenant McKenzie's servant was in Hospital?

A. Part of the time.

Q. Do you recollect upon any occasion Cooke's coming to the Prisoner's quarters in full Regimentals while a Serjeant on duty at the Hospital Guard?

A. Yes, I met him on the 12th July last going up to Mr. McKenzie's Bungalow, and I saw him go up to the rear of it, but I did not see him go in.

Q. After you returned to the Bungalow did you see Cooke there? How long did he remain there, and if within your knowledge what took place on that occasion?

A. No I did not see him there.

Q. Do you recollect of Cooke having while in arrest gone to the Prisoner's quarters on the evening before his reduction and remaining there during the whole or greater part of the night?

A. I do not recollect that I saw him at Mr. McKenzie's quarters at that time.

Q. After Cooke had been reduced to a Private how often do you recollect him to have come up to the Prisoner's quarters, and at what hour in general have you seen him depart?

A. Seven or eight days running I have seen him there; generally he went away before parade, and sometimes he would come back after parade, and go away about eight o'clock.

Q. Do you remember to have remarked to yourself upon one occasion, particularly after Cooke had been reduced, the very unusual hour of the morning at which you saw him come out of the Prisoner's quarters?

A. I saw him twice or three times go away from Mr. McKenzie's quarters just before gunfire in the morning.

Q. Have you ever had a conversation with any person, and whom, relative to these frequent visits of Cooke to the Prisoner's quarters? and if you have, state the substance of it to the Court.

A. Yes, Lintott, servant to Mr. McKenzie, said to me that it was very queer that an officer like Mr. McKenzie should associate with a Private soldier like William Cooke.

Q. Did you say any thing in answer to this remark of Lintott?

A. I do not recollect that I said any thing in answer.

Q. Did you ever remark to Lintott, or he to you, any thing concerning a bed or mattrass removed one night from the place in which he had put it?

A. Lintott mentioned to me that there was a bed laying in the room, from which it must be supposed that some other person slept in the room, and wished me to remark if any person came out of Mr. McKenzie's Bungalow in the morning.

Q. Did you not remark with an oath on that occasion that there must be some unnatural connexion between Mr. McKenzie and Cooke?

A. No—I did not.

Q. Have you ever heard any remarks made by the men of the Regiment highly reflective on the Prisoner's character, in consequence of these frequent visits made by Cooke to his quarters?

A. Yes I have.

Cross examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Do you know that Cooke was in the habit of cleaning my wings or epaulettes, cutting my hair, sharpening razors, and doing other small jobs?

A. Perhaps he might, I never took notice what he was about.

Q. Did you ever see any thing disrespectful or familiar in Cooke's conduct to me at any time?

A. No.

Q. Did you at any time see Cooke sitting in my presence?

A. I have seen him in Mr. McKenzie's, but I do not recollect ever having seen him sit down there.

Q. Did you ever see any thing in my conduct towards Cooke different from what it was to any other non-commissioned officer or Soldier?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you ever see me in conversation with Cooke?

A. Yes I have seen Lieutenant McKenzie speak to him.

Q. Did you ever see any thing improper or indecent in my conduct, or hear me make use of improper or indecent language?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear any person speak disrespectfully of me?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear any person say any thing against me?

A. No. nothing except what Lintott said to me about the second bed laying in the room.

Q. Have you been sent for either by Colonel Williams or Mr. Littlejohn to be examined on subjects connected with my trial?

A. Yes, both by Colonel Williams and Mr. Littlejohn.

Q. State what took place at any time when you were sent for by Colonel Williams.

A. What Colonel Williams asked me I spoke the truth to, in the same manner as I have done now.

Q. At any of the interviews with Colonel Williams and the Adjutant was any hope of promotion held out to you after my trial was over?

A. Colonel Williams said to me when I went into the room, you are a good old soldier, and I expect to have the truth from you, and there is no doubt but that you will tell it. Yes, Sir, I will to the best of my knowledge. That is all the Colonel ever said to me. Mr. Littlejohn said to me that he had heard a good character of me from the officer of my Company, and that he would see after this was over if he could not do somewhat for me.

Q. Was Colonel Williams present when Mr. Littlejohn said this?

A. No.

Re-examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Did either Lieutenant Littlejohn or Colonel Williams do any thing to induce you to give evidence different from the truth?

A. No.

Examined by the Court.

Q. Are you aware of your own knowledge of Lieutenant McKenzie having ever treated Cooke with a degree of familiarity unusual between officers and Soldiers?

A. No.

Q. Do you conceive when Mr. Littlejohn said to you that he would see after this was over if he could do somewhat for you, that this would depend on the evidence which you gave on this trial?

A. No, it was for being a good soldier and for good conduct before.

Q. What duties as a servant did you know Cooke to perform for Lieutenant McKenzie?

A. Taking in his breakfast.

Q. What were the reports that you heard respecting Lieutenant McKenzie in consequence of Cooke's frequent visits to his quarters?

A. People would say that it was very odd that William Cooke should go about like a half pay officer.

Private Smith withdraws.

The Court is now adjourned until to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY 6TH JULY 1826.

At a General Court Martial then holden at Poonah pursuant to adjournment.

Present the same members as yesterday, with exception of Ensign Burke certified to be sick and unable to attend.

Read over the proceedings of yesterday.

Private Moses Lintott H. M. 21 or Queen's Royal Regiment, called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Did you live as a servant with the prisoner at Colabah from the time the Regiment landed in June 1825, to the month of September when he went to Poonah on duty?

A. Not all that time, as I was ordered away by the Commanding Officer, but I cannot justly say when that was.

Q. How many weeks or months might it have been, more or less, you were in the prisoner's service?

A. I cannot just say how many weeks or months it was.

Q. Do you know if the late Private William Cooke, while a serjeant in the Regiment, was in the habit of coming frequently to the prisoner's quarters?

A. Some days of the week he would there twice a day, morning and evening, when off duty.

Q. On what business did he come to the prisoner's quarters?

A. He was a man that was fond of a drop of drink, and when he came to Mr. McKenzie's quarters he was always sure of getting some.

Q. You say that Cooke sometimes came once or twice a day to Mr. McKenzie's quarters, were you his servant or acting as his servant during that time?

A. I was Mr. McKenzie's servant at the time Cooke used to come to his quarters.

Q. Do you remember on one particular occasion getting your Commanding Officer's

leave to carry the prisoner's dinner to him when on guard in the fort of Bombay?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see any person, and whom, with the prisoner when you carried it there?

A. No, I did not with the prisoner.

Q. Was any person in the inner room, or in any part of the officer's guard room?

A. In the inner room, with the door shut, there was William Cooke, while Mr. McKenzie was walking in the gallery in front.

Q. How was Cooke dressed, and had he the appearance of being on duty there?

A. He was dressed as I am now, he had not the appearance of being on duty.

Q. Did you remark whether his stock or any other part of his dress was off?

A. No, I cannot say that I did.

Q. Did any thing further occur on that occasion?

A. Cooke drank a drop of brandy out of a tumbler along with me, after my master had done dinner.

Q. Did Mr. McKenzie give you any orders to give Cooke his dinner, and did Cooke appear to you to be drunk or sober at the time?

A. Mr. McKenzie said that Cooke might take dinner along with me, if I chused. He appeared to me to be a little intoxicated, but not drunk.

Q. Did Cooke eat his dinner with you in consequence of Lieutenant McKenzie's permission, or did he refuse it, and why?

A. He ate it with me.

Q. When did you return to your Barrack, and did Cooke return with you or remain behind?

A. About eight o'clock at night. He left the guard room just before I brought out my master's things, and did not go with me.

Q. Do you remember on any occasion Cooke's going to the Prisoner's quarters when a serjeant on guard at the Hospital?

A. Yes, I remember his coming up to me there when I was in the little room

Q. How long did he remain there, and what took place on that occasion.?

A. I cant justly say how long he remained there. Cooke came, and I gave him something to drink out of my own hand without Mr. McKenzie's order. Cooke was [illegible] when he came there.

Q. At what hour did Cooke first go from Mr. McKenzie's quarters on this occasion?

A. About half past six o'clock in the evening.

Q. When did he leave Mr. McKenzie's quarters on this occasion?

A. I cant exactly say, but he had left it before he was confined, which was about nine o'clock.

Q. Did Mr. McKenzie ever give you any direction to give Cooke something to drink whenever he happened to come to his quarters?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Lieutenant McKenzie know that Cooke was at his quarters on this occasion?

A. No.

Q. Did not the prisoner say something to induce Cooke to return to his guard?

A. No, he did not.

Q. Do you recollect of Cooke having while in arrest gone to the prisoner's quarters on the evening before his reduction?

A. I cannot recollect.

Q. Do you recollect Cooke being there on or about the 14th July last.

A. No, I can't say that I do recollect it.

Q. Do you remember the two Doctors coming to visit Mr. McKenzie on or about the night of the 14th July last.

A. I remember the two Doctors coming on the 12th July, but not on the 14th.

Q. Was Cooke there on that night.

A. It was on the same evening that Cooke was on the Hospital guard, when he came to Mr. McKenzie's quarters, as I have above deposed.

Q. Do you remember Cooke having came to Lieut. McKenzie's quarters just before he was reduced, and remained there till three or four o'clock in the morning?

A. No.

Q. After Cooke was reduced to a Private, how often do you recollect him to have come to the Prisoner's quarters?

A. I have seen him there as many as ten times.

Q. Have you ever had a conversation with any person, and whom, relative to these frequent visits of Cooke? and if you have state the substance of it to the court.

A. Yes, I have with Smith of the grenadiers. Smith said to me that he thought a gentleman like Mr. McKenzie should not associate with such a Private as William Cooke. The answer I made was, that I never saw Mr. McKenzie associate with Cooke: that I never did.

Q. Did you or Smith make any remark on that occasion relative to a bed or mattrass you found removed from the situation in which you had placed it?

A. Smith said to me that he thought Cooke might have been sleeping in the room where a mattrass was I once found the mattrass taking off the badstead where I had placed it and laid on the floor in the morning when I come but I could not make any remark about it because the bedstead was broken.

Q. Did you not remark to Henry Smith with an oath on that occasion that there must be some unnatural connexion between Mr. McKenzie and Cooke.

A. No.

Q. Have you ever heard any remarks made by the men of the Regiment in consequence of the repeated visits Cooke so made to the Prisoners quarters.

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear any remarks made in the Canteen concerning these visits.

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear any man of the Regiment call Cooke Mr. McKenzie or Miss McKenzie.

A. No. I did not.

Cross examined by the Prisoner.

Q. In what state was I in on the evening of Cooke's visit to my quarters when he was Serjeant of the Hospital guard and for several days after.

A. Mr. McKenzie on that evening had four dozen leeches on, two dozen on each temple and he was very bad for several days after incapable of speaking to any one.

Q. Was not the removal of the mattras from the room in which I slept to another room.

A. Yes it was.

Q. During the whole time you have known me did you observe any improper conduct either in word or deed in me.

A. No.

Q. Did you ever observe any difference of manner in me towards Cooke to what it was to yourself and very other non-commissioned Officer and Soldier in the Regiment.

A. No.

Q. Did you ever observe any want of respect or any degree of familiarity in the behaviour of Cooke towards me.

A. No.

Q. Did Cooke come about my quarters by my desire or of his own accord.

A, Of his own accord.

Q. On the night Serjeant Cooke was drunk on guards did you not stay up the whole of the night with me and ever to an early hour in the morning and also for two or three days afterwards.

A. Yes. I did.

Q. When you have seen Cooke coming to my quarters sometimes about gun-fire for what purpose do you think he came.

A. It was difficult for Mr. McKenzie to [illegible] for the morning parade and [illegible] and [illegible] him [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LETTER No. 1
Camp near Poonah, 28th June 1826.

SIR

1.—I am directed by Lieut. Col. Williams Commanding Queen's Royals to desire that you will not in future send for any Non-commissioned Officer or Private in the Regiment without his express premission so to do.

2.—You are distinctly to understand that it is not the Commanding Officer's wish by this communication, to deprive you of benefit of any man's evidence which you may have resonable grounds for supposing may be material to your defence. I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant
(Signed) JAMES LITTLEJOHN,
Lieut. and Adjut. Queen's Royal.

To LIEUT. McKENZIE
Queen's Royal's
(A true Copy)
(J. WILLIAMS Lt. Col.
Commanding Queen's Royal's.

LETTER No. 2.
Camp near Poonah, 28th June 1826.

SIR

I received your letter of this day's date, and in reply request you will have the goodness to obtain Lieut. Col. Williams's permission for the Individuals whose names appear on the copy of the charges sent me to have free access to me at whatever time I may send for them as also Private James Turner Light. Company Moses Lintott 4th Company and William Smith of the Light Company also Serjeants Shipley and Russel, Captain Lawson's Company.

I am Sir

Your most obedient servant
(Signed) G. McKENZIE
(A true Copy)
J. WILLIAMS *Lt. Col.*
Commanding Queen's Royals,

TO LIEUT. LITTLEJOHN
Queen's Royals.

LETTER No. 3.
Camp near Poonah 29th June 1826.

SIR

I am directed by the Commanding Officer to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date and to inform you that he deems it inexpedient to comply with your request until he has obtained the opinion of the Judge Advocate General to whom a reference has been made on the subject.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant
(Signed) JAMES LITTLEJOHN,
Lieut. and Adjut. Queen's Royals.

To LIEUT. McKENZIE
Queen's Royals
(A true Copy)
J. WILLIAMS *Lieut. Col.*
Commanding Queen's Royal's

Judge Advocate.—It is certainly a rule of law that the party producing a witness shall not be allowed to impeach his credibility but I am not sufficiently aware of the principle on which this rule is founded Mr. Arthen says. "It was so ruled in the House of Lords in the case of Governor Hastings on an impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, on this principle, that admitting such evidence would enable the party to destroy the evidence of the witness if against him, and to make him a good witness if he spoke for him it would, in other words, be compelling the witness to speak as the party wished him because if he did not his credit might be destroyed." But this principle does not seem to apply to the evidence now offered by the prosecutor for the states that he was matterially influenced in producing the witness Lintott before the Court by the information which he had previously given to him, and that the deposition which Lintott has just made, differs in several essential points from that information. It is true indeed, that what a witness may have said when not on oath cannot operate to the rejection of what he may depose to when actually on oath, but any variation in what he has said on different occasions must lend to render his credibility questionable ought therefore the prosecution to be prejudiced because a witness produced in its support when examined in Court, departs from that account of the circumstances under investigation when he had previously given to the prosecutor, and ought the prisoner to receive any benefit from this deviation from truth on the part of the witness? This seems to be the simple question which the Court is now called upon to decide and as Court Martial are not bound to adhere to the teachnical formalities of Courts of Law decision ought to be guided solely by the members taking into consideration whether by the admission of the evidence offered by the prosecutor, the ends of materials justice will be promoted or not. But considering the question merely in an abstract point of view, it seems evident that nothing can contribute more essentially to the ascertainment of truth and to the correctness of the finding of this Court than a knowledge of the credibility which ought to be ascribed to each witness who may be produced on the part either of the prosecutor or the prisioner for this reason therefore I think that the prosecutor should be allowed to prove that the evidence just given by the witness Lintott differs in several material points from the information which he gave to the prosecutor a short time only before this trial commenced; but I am not aware of any precedent by which the Court might be guided in deciding on the admission or rejection of this evidence.

Prisoner.—Mr. President and Gentlemen.

The terneness with which for these last three days I have sate here and witnessed the numerous illegalities and inclerancies adduced by the prosecutor and which if suffered to continue, will involve your proceedings in inextricable perplexities will I am sure exonerate me from all suspicion of wishing to raise any captious or quibloling objection but there are bounds to which even patience itself must be confined, and I should be as wanting in a due regard to my own honor and be as criminally neglectful of my own character as the first and third articles of these charges imputed to me if I did not lift my humble voice against the course which Colonel Williams now proposes to pursue; a course which I have the authority of the highest legal character known to our country for pronouncing as contrary to all president in any British Court of Judicature the prosecutor first examined his own witness suffered him to be cross-examined; and then finding the evidence not exactly what he expected or wished it to be attempts to blast his character and to take from him all credibility. This is a thing unheard of in the annalls of Justice, and I trust you will not allow of a president so new and preposterous, nor deprive me of a privelege which the law accords to the vilest of its trangressors: until at least something shall appear in evidence which shall prove me unworthey of its protection. That however you may not be guided in your decision of this question by my bare assertion solely, permit me to offer you the sentiments of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough as salemnly delivered in the case of Allexander "versues Gibson it is reported in Philips law of evidence."—It would not be competent to a party in general to prove that a witness who had unexpectedly given evidence against the interest of that party has been heard at other times to make a different representation. —The Canteen statement it is clear cannot upon any principle be substitned as legitimate proof of the fact therein affirmed in the place of the statement delivered upon oath in the cause, *nor does it appear to be admissible merely for the purpose of neutralizing or destroying the effect of the letter unfavorable statement* [illegible] circumstances supposed [illegible] represented.

I will trouble you with only one more precedent. In the memorable trial of Warren Hastings the question whether a party was at liberty to arraign the credibility of his own witness underwent a long and most animated discussion, and altho the affirmative of the question was maintained by all the brilliant eloquence and splendid talents of Messrs. Burke Fox and Sheridan, the twelve judges of England were unanimously of opinion that such a measure was illegal; and this discusion was confirmed by the high court of parliament and thereby for ever established as a fundamental principle of British jurisprudence.

The Court is now closed and after deliberation are of opinion that the prosecutor shall not be allowed to impeach the credibility of his own witness.

The court is now opened and the preceding remarks and opinion are read.

Private Charles Hanewer H. M. 2d Queens Royals Regiment called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Did you know the late private Cooke of the Light Company as well while a Serjeant of the Regiment as after reduction.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if he was in the habit of going frequently to the prisoners quarters both before and after his reduction took place.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever make any remarks upon Cookes being dressed in finer clothes and having more money at his command than other soldiers?

A. Yes.

Q. State to the Court what these remarks were.

A. One day Cooke and I were drinking in the canteen we disputed about the money for paying the liquor after we went out, I told him my money was not so easy got as his, nothing further on that subject passed then, I have not made any other remarks.

Q. What did you mean by saying your money was not so easily got as his.

A. Because he could always shew ten or twelve Rupees at a time and he has often borrowed money in the morning in the Company Room, and he would come back in an hour or two and then have five or six rupees.

Q. Did he ever tell you where he got this money and boast that he could get more in the same way?

A. No. But he once slapped down two Rupees at the Canteen, and said that he was not like us getting two pice a day but he could get plenty more.

Q. Was there any remarks made in the Company by yourself or any other person in your hearing upon Cooke's having more money or clothes then he ought to have had.

A. Yes that Cooke had a great deal of fine shirts and that Mr. McKenzie must be very fond of him or he would not give them to him. These words were said in the room, but I do not recollect by whom.

Q. Did you ever see any of these shirts and observe what name was on them.

A. Yes and G. McKenzie was the name on them.

Q. Did you ever hear any remarks in the Canteen when several of the men were drinking there about Cooke's having so much money and such fine shirts.

A. Yes the remarks were Mr. McKenzie must be very found of Cooke to give him so many things.

Q. Were these remarks made in the presence of a few or many men of the Regiment.

A. Many men of the Regiment.

Q. Did you ever remark either in the Company, Barrack or in the Canteen of the Regiment, in the hearing of more than one of the light Company that Cooke had a handsome face and call him by a female name.

A. I have heared such a remark, and have made a remark once of the same kind and both in the Barrack and Canteen I have heared him called Miss McKenzie and frequently Nancie Cooke.

Q. Do you remember being called by the late private Cooke shortly before his death to take an inventory of his clothes.

A. Yes.

Q. What things did you find upon that occasion?

A. To the best of my knowledge there were.

3 Blankets.
2 Pair of sheets.
1 Pair of bolsters.
2 Pillow cases.
8 Night caps.
4 Waistcoats.
6 Pair of socks.
4 Coloured handkerchiefs.
4 Pair of trowsers.
2 Nankeen Jackets.
1 Pair of boots.
1 Pair of shoes.
4 Books.

There was also a number of other small articles which I do not recollect.

Q. Was there any shirts and state the number?

A. Nine shirts.

[illegible] as it customary for you and other [illegible] such a stock of bed clothes and [illegible] make any remarks on the extraordinary fineness of the bed clothes.

A. Yes I remarked that the sheets were very fine.

Q. Did Cook usually sleep in these sheets and blankets?

A. To the best of my knowledge he did they were always on his bed.

Q. Were any of these things sold and what became of the remainder.

A. Some of them were sold what became of the remainder I do not know.

Q. Do you know if the things that were not sold were delivered to any Officer of the Regiment.

A. I dont know to whom they were delivered but the whole of them were carried out of the room.

Cross examined by the Prisoner.

Q. Did you ever mention to me these conversations you have said took place in the Canteen and Barrack Room.

A. Yes.

Q. What induced you to make the remarks of the description you have stated.

A. By seeing Cooke have more money and wearing clothes than any other soldiers who did not frequent Mr. McKenzie quarters.

Q. What was your reason for calling Cooke Miss McKenzie and Nancy.

A. I did not call him so myself but I heard him called so.

Q. Can you mention the names of any persons who called Cooke these names.

A. No I did not notice who called him these names as they were used in a public Canteen.

Q. Did you ever ask any person why he called Cooke those names?

A. No.

Q. What were the remarks you made about Cooke as stated in a former answer.

A. The remarks I made about Cooke was that when I was in London and in the guards I knew of young gentleman being fond of smooth, faced boys.

Q. How did you mean to apply that remarks to Cooke?

A. As I knew of such things happening and Cooke's keeping company with Mr. McKenzie and being called Miss McKenzie I deed not know whether the like might happen there or not.

Q. Do you mean to say that you knew of any thing of an improper nature happening between Mr. McKenzie and Cooke.

A. No.

Q. What do you mean by Cookes keeping company with Mr. McKinzie.

A. His frequenting his quarters.

Q. Did you Convey the information you have now given to the Court to the Commanding officer, the Adjutant or any other officer in the Regiment or were you sent for and when.

A. No, I did not I was sent for by Mr. Littlejohn to ask me about the things that were in Cookes box and such other question as he might put to me with an order to answer them. He asked me a good many questions that I have been asked now and I told him what I have now said.—But I have been now asked more questions that Mr. Lettlijohn then asked me.

Q. Did you ever see Cooke at Mr. Mckenzies quarters.

A. No, not in the house.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. McKenzie treat Cooke with more familiarity than is usual between officer and soldier or than he treated every other non-commissioned officer and soldier.

A. No.

Q. Did you ever see Cooke treat Mr. McKenzie with any familiarity or disrespect.

A. I never was in Company with Mr. McKenzie and Cooke so that I could have seen it.

Examined by the Court.

Q. You have stated that William Cooke borrowed money in the Companys room can you name any man of the Company who lent him money.

A. I have lent him money myself frequently but I do not recollect the name of any man in the Company who lent him money.

Q. Were the shirts in Cookes possession marked with the name G. McKenzie, as you have above stated, new or such as might be given away by an officer after being worn for some time.

A. They appeared to have been worn.

Q. When you heard Cooke called Miss McKenzie and Nancy were you impressed with any idea that it was intended thereby that a criminal intercourse subsisted between him and Mr. McKenzie or merely that Mr. McKenzie was kind to Cooke.

A. I considered that it was intended that Mr. McKenzie was kind to Cooke and not the other.

Q. You say that when in London you knew of young gentlemen being fond of Smooth-faced boys did you mean seriously to imply by this that a Criminal intercourse subsisted between Mr. McKenzie and Cooke.

A. I considered that Mr. McKenzie might have the same intentions on him as they had.

Private Harrowers withdraws.

The Court is now adjourned until to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock.

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY 8TH JULY 1826.

At a General Court Martial then holden at Poonah pursuant to adjournments.

Present the same Members as yesterday read over the Proceedings of yesterday.

Lieutenant Raitt H. M. 2d or Queens Royal Regiment called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

Q. Do you recollect having gone to the Prisoners quarters at Colabah some time in the month of September last, in Company with Brevet Captain Robertson, and to have partaken of some refreshment.

A. I do.

Q. Who attended upon you as a Servant during this repast.

A. One of the men of the Regiment whom I did not know at the time. But Mr. McKenzie afterwards mentioned his name which was Cooke.

Q. Did the prisoner previous to your going away make any and what request of you respecting the man who waited on you at table on this occasion.

A. Yes, he said Raitt, dont mention to any one that you have seen this man Cooke here, as the Colonel has some objection to his being down here or to his being my servant, which of these expressions he used I do not remember.

Cross-examined by the prisoner

Q. Where was I living at the time you allude to was it in a Bungalow with Captain Jackson.

A. No, it was in a small hired Bungalow near the Mess House.

Q. Can you state the day of the month or nearly you say you saw Cooke at my quarters.

A. It was either in the latter end of September or beginning of October, but as to the particular day I have no distinct recollection.

Q. Did Captain Robertson also hear this request.

A. I am not aware whether he did or not.

Q. Do you recollect how many days it was before I left Colabah for Poonah.

A. No.

Q. When I made this request of you did you suppose it was in consequence of any improper intercourse between Cooke and myself.

A. No. I did not but I was surprized at the request.

Q. Since you have no recollection of the particular time when you say I made this request how do you recollet so precisely the exact words in which you have deposed that I made this request.

A. Because the one was much easier remembered than the other.

Q. Have you no particular reason for having remembered this request or has it ever been recalled to your recollection [illegible]

A. It has never been recalled to my [illegible] ollection till with in the last two or three days and my particular reason for remembering it is that I thought it at the time an extraordinary request to be made.

Q. In what manner was it recalled to your recollection with in the last two or three days.

A. In the course of conversation with Captain Robertson the circumstance occurred to my recollection without any thing particular having occurred to bring it to my recollection.

Q. Before it occurred to your recollection

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)